FOR FIRST MEN GOING TO YAPHANK AND NEW YORKERS IN NATIONAL ARMY, SEE PAGE 14.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cool today and probably tomorrow; gentle north winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,773. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

WILSON CALLS NATIONAL ARMY TO DUTY; CAPITAL'S LEADERS WILL MARCH TODAY; NEW YORK'S DRAFTED MEN WILL PARADE

ALL WASHINGTON TO HONOR

Officials and Diplomats, Sailors and Soldiers to Join Demonstration

CONGRESS TO BE ADJOURNED

And Leading Members, Including Speaker Clark and Ex-Speaker Cannon, to Parade.

WILSON TO HEAD THE HOST

District's Quota Will Follow Close Behind and Be Reviewed at White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Rain or shine, tomorrow President Wilson, members of both houses of Congress, high officials and diplomats, and thousands of citizens, soldiers, and sailors will march down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House in honor of the District's first quota of men for the new national army.

As many of the drafted men as desire to do so—and the number probably will run into thousands—will also march. They will have places near the President. Small banners will be used to designate the different sections, but the only flag to take the breeze as the scores of bands strike up their martial music and the great column moves forward will be the one to which the soldiers have dedicated their lives—the Stars and Stripes.

The Senate and House will adjourn early in order to participate in the parade. Some of the older men will be provided with carriages, if they want them, but at least two House veterans, Speaker Clark and former Speaker Cannon, will walk with the boys who are going to war. After they had accepted invitations word was conveyed to them that carriages would be available if they thought the walk would tax their strength too greatly. The Speaker and his predecessor gave the committee to understand that, being only 67 and 81 years old, respectively, they were quite young enough to walk, or even jig a little, if necessary.

Envoys to Review Parade.

The French and Mexican Ambassadors and their wives have accepted invitations to review the parade. There will be thousands of representatives of every walk of life, including regular soldiers, National Guardsmen, sailors, members of officers' training camps, and departmental officials and employes. Government departments will close, and business throughout the city will be suspended during the parade.

After marching to the White House, the President will mount a reviewing stand, and, with members of the Diplomatic Corps as his guests, will review the parade.

In honor of the occasion President Wilson today issued an address to all the soldiers of the national army, summoning them to their "great duty." In it he says that "my affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test."

Instructions to Drafted Men.

Orders issued to the drafted men of the first contingent who will start for camps on Wednesday specify that they shall take nothing on the train except light hand baggage; bedding and changes of outer clothing will not be allowed. It is recommended that the following articles be taken: Soap, shaving outfit, comb and brush, toothbrush and tooth powder, two bath towels, three hand towels, and six handkerchiefs. Two changes of underwear may be taken if desired. There is no objection to taking collars and shirts for wear on the journey, but there will be no use for these articles after arrival at the mobilization camps. Since suitcases and handbags will not be allowed for permanent use at the mobilization camps, articles may be carried in bundles if so desired. Civilian clothes will not be retained after arrival at mobilization camps and may be returned by express or otherwise to the men's homes. If it is not desired to make arrangements for returning clothing, it is better to appear in civilian clothes which it is not worth while to keep.

To insure quick communication with his family, the recruit is advised to provide himself with postcards or stamped envelopes.

Before reporting to the local board he is directed to have his hair cut very short, to bathe thoroughly, and to wear clean underwear.

Every effort will be made to preserve the health of the recruits and build up their physique. The Government undertakes to look after their physical well-being in every possible way and will carry out the work by military methods.

There will be issued at each cantonment certain sanitary orders intended to prevent the development and spread of disease. Every recruit is enjoined from the outset to implicit obedience of these orders, which are for the protection of his own health and the health of his comrades.

FOR TIRED PEOPLE.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate, is very beneficial for exhausted conditions due to heat, overwork or insomnia. Non-alcoholic.—Advt.

President's Message to The National Army

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—President Wilson has issued this message of welcome to the soldiers of the national army:

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1917.

To the Soldiers of the National Army:

You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you.

Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude, not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through.

Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.

My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!

WOODROW WILSON.

NEW YORK TO SEE DRAFT ARMY TODAY

20,000 from Manhattan, Richmond, and Queens Will March in Fifth Av.

MAYOR TO BE AT BALL GAME

He Will Tell Marchers of the Honor in Which Their Fellow-Citizens Hold Them.

This morning the city will see the second of its armies which are getting ready to take their stand beside the veterans of Pétain and Haig and the regulars of Pershing. The men who will parade up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fiftieth Street are the first draft for the national army and they will march in civilian clothes, for they are still civilians, and for the most part without any preliminary training.

Except for "Boyce's Tigers," the men who have been drilling at Governors Island for weeks past in the hope of becoming non-commissioned officers in the new army, the great bulk of the paraders have had no drills. Today's demonstration will see them marching in platoons, acting for the first time as a body, developing the beginning of an esprit de corps, the final blossoming of which the city will see when some day they march back up the avenue in uniform, veterans of a victorious war.

The parade will start at 9:30 o'clock this morning, the Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond contingents marching up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Fiftieth Street. At the same hour the parades in Brooklyn and the Bronx will get under way. The 189 local boards have promised to get out their quotas on time and the indications last night were that probably 35,000 men, about 20,000 of them in Manhattan, will be in line in the three parades.

At least ten local boards have reported that their full quotas have been drilling for several days past in anticipation of the big parade. Some of the quotas will be preceded by the members of their exemption boards. Captain A. L. Boyce, U. S. R., will be the marshal and will have as his aides and district commanders between 250 and 300 officers of the Army Reserve. Fifteen bands will furnish the music for the Manhattan parade, while as many more will furnish the music for the Brooklyn and Bronx parades.

The reviewing stand for the Manhattan parade will be in front of the Public Library and among the prominent citizens who will review the parade are Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the District Board of New York City; Mayor Mitchel, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. N., Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., Brig. Gen. Eli Hoyle, commander of the Eastern Department of the Army on Governors Island; Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, Deputy Attorney General Roscoe S. Conkling, Captain B. McDonald of the British Recruiting Commission, Commodore Robert M. Forshew of the Naval Militia, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N. G. N. Y., Dr. Haven Emerson, August Belmont, Major Willard Straight, U. S. R., Alton B. Parker, and George T. Wilson.

The Bronx line of march is from Willis Avenue and 143d Street, north to 149th Street, west to Cortlandt Avenue, north to 161st Street, to Washington Avenue, north to 167th Street, to Franklin Avenue, to McKinley Square, to Boston Road, to 174th Street, to Southern Boulevard, to Tremont Avenue, west to Crotona Park, then back to Borough Hall, where there will be speakers.

The Brooklyn line of march is from Bedford Avenue fountain, at Clymer Street and Bedford Avenue, up Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, past the reviewing stand at the University Club to South Elliott Place, then left to Atlantic Avenue. Marchers are invited free to the ball game at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. Bands will escort them in a parade around the field. Then the game, Brooklyn versus Philadelphia.

The marchers' ticket of admission to the Polo Grounds will be the armband of khaki colored cloth bearing the red letters "Na. A.," which will be fur-

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GIVE WAR ALARM, ROOT URGES BAR

Asks Lawyers at Saratoga to Rouse Clients and Friends to Nation's Peril.

WORLD'S LIBERTY AT STAKE

Germany Like Thief in House—Bar Association Ready to Open Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Elihu Root, addressing the conference of American Bar Association delegates here today, urged that a cry of alarm for the successful prosecution of the war be sounded throughout America. This alarm should be spread by every lawyer among his clients and friends, the speaker said.

The famous lawyer, whose speech was interrupted by frequent applause, likened Germany to a burglar in the house.

"There can be no talk of peace and security of democracy with Germany in her present position," Mr. Root said. "If Germany had succeeded in what she started out to do and had come out with her power unbroken, and we had been unable to defend our right and had not held Germany down in the last five months, her heel would have been on our neck.

"The effect of our entry into the war is that we have surrendered some of the liberty we have asserted. Our property must be invested in war protection. We cannot have free democracy and war, and the result is that if you live in the presence of military autocracy you cannot make democracy. If you retain democracy you must kill autocracy.

Why America Fights.

"Our entrance into this war has been grasped at as the one chance for the preservation of our system of government and our independence, an independent court, and the right of American manhood to assert individual right against all power, and continue the free republic which our fathers handed down to us. Our successful prosecution of the war is the only way we can make that chance successful. We are in war, and the principle for which we fight is liberty, independence, and our American country, and our American life."

"It has become perfectly evident," Mr Root said, "that this is a conflict between two opposed, and inevitably opposed, systems of governments, of policy, of politics, of human society. It has become perfectly evident that our war was brought on with a purpose to establish a military autocracy. It has become perfectly evident that more than a generation of careful preparation had been made for this very thing, and that the democracies of the world, rejoicing in peace and prosperity, in political freedom, and in individual liberty, were in great measure and in differing degree unprepared to meet this attack upon them.

"Slowly they have gathered to the support of the principle of their lives, the principle upon which they live, against the adverse attack on this principle, the domination of which means the death of democracy and the everlasting destruction of the system of individual liberty of which we are the high priests of the bar.

At Mercy of Autocracy.

"So long as there exists a great and powerful military autocracy which has the purpose to secure domination by military force, so long republics, democracies, countries which preserve individual freedom and individual rights, countries which subordinate government to freedom, must be at the mercy of autocracy. As well go to sleep with a burglar sitting in your front hall as to talk about the peace and security of a democracy with Germany still competent to pursue its career of domination.

"We are in the fight, and the stake for which we fight is liberty," Mr. Root added, "and it is our bar which stands

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Roosevelt to Join Kansas City Star Staff; Will Telegraph Comment on Current Events

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Theodore Roosevelt will become a member of the staff of The Kansas City Star Oct. 1, and will contribute by wire his comments on current events. The Star in making this announcement today said:

"Oct. 1 Theodore Roosevelt will become a member of the staff of The Star. Thereafter he will contribute regularly by wire his comment on current events.

"The Star has long felt that a daily newspaper would give him the best possible medium for the expression of opinion on matters on which his views are of prime importance. In this belief Colonel Roosevelt has now come to acquiesce.

"Several courses were open to him, including that offered by an urgent invitation to write for a syndicate of newspapers. But he held that the strategic place of Kansas City in the very heart of the country, and the sharing of common ideals by himself and The Star, made this newspaper the appropriate medium with which to ally himself.

"The Star would be guilty of false modesty if it did not frankly confess its happiness in the acquisition of Colonel Roosevelt to its organization in the capacity of a regular contributor. The honor of such an acquisition is one of which any newspaper in America or Europe might well feel proud. Moreover, it believes that the connection thus established will arouse the keen interest of the country in general and of Kansas City in particular.

"It will make Kansas City the centre of a momentous discussion of events of transcendent importance—a discussion that will be watched not only by the whole United States, but by all the nations of Europe as well.

"This newspaper counts itself fortunate to be able to do the public service of printing regular contributions from such a man."

Colonel Roosevelt admitted last night that he had joined the staff of The Kansas City Star, but declined to discuss his new work, saying that he preferred to have the publishers of the paper make all statements on the subject. He said he would continue to contribute one editorial a month to The Metropolitan Magazine, on the staff of which he has been for more than a year.

DRASTIC WAR TAX AGAIN DEFEATED

Senate Rejects La Follette Plan for 70 or 65% Levy on Excess Profits.

SMALL GAIN BY RADICALS

First Vote 55 to 20, Second 53 to 17—La Follette and Simmons Clash in Debate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Senate today registered disapproval of two of Senator La Follette's alternative war profits tax amendments to the War Revenue bill, voting down his proposal to levy a flat 70 per cent. or a flat 65 per cent. tax on war profits. The votes on the amendments were 55 to 20 and 53 to 17 respectively. In the first of these votes the radical element gained Senator King of Utah, Senator McKellar of Tennessee, and Senator Trammell of Florida.

The votes were taken at the end of a day of strenuous debate, in which Senator Simmons charged Senator La Follette with attempting to "hoodwink the Senate." The Wisconsin Senator replied that he would not "descend to the level" of the Chairman of the Finance Committee. Senator La Follette further showed disapproval of Senator Simmons by leaving the chamber as soon as Senator Simmons began to speak.

The row between Senator Simmons and Senator La Follette arose from the use of certain figures by the latter in advocating his plan of taxes on war profits. Senator La Follette charged that the proposed amendment to the bill brought in by the Finance Committee would tax the United States Steel Corporation only $59,000,000, whereas the original bill would have taxed the Corporation $76,000,000.

Up jumped Senator Simmons.

Mr. Simmons Protests.

"The charge of the Senator," said he, "is that it is proposed by the Committee to add surplus to capital, whereas in the original bill we did not add surplus to capital for the purpose of deduction. It does not make any difference for the purpose of this bill what is the character of the capital so long as it is capital employed in the business; and yet the Senator attempts to hoodwink the Senate by making Senators believe that surplus and undivided profits are not used in that business, that the bill refers to the capital employed in the pre-war period."

Senator La Follette vehemently asked the Chair to call Senator Simmons to order, but Senator Simmons continued: "I repeat what I said. Whether or not the Senator was hoodwinking the Senate, he was attempting to do so."

To this Senator La Follette replied, at close range: "I will not descend to the level of the Senator from North Carolina. I will not yield to him again. Such an action as his is a violation of the rule of the Senate."

After this flurry Mr. La Follette read statistics designed to carry out his theory that the Finance Committee amendment would lessen the tax burdens of corporations.

"I maintain," he persisted, "that this amendment is a temptation to all corporations to swell their capitalization, and I want to remind the Senate that the Government is powerless to ascertain the basis of capitalization in these corporations, for there will be no time for an investigation.

Sees Finances in Danger.

"The corporations have had three years of untaxed war profits, and we are justified in levying war taxes as heavy as those levied by Great Britain. Now is the time to lay down a definite plan to finance this war. A study of the finances of some of the Allies raises a doubt as to whether our loans to them can be repaid. We are adopting a plan fraught with great danger to the finances of this country.

"It is an unsound policy to raise so small a proportion of this money by taxes. This bill raises only 24 per cent. of the total amount to be raised if you leave out the money to be loaned to the Allies; if you take those loans into account, this bill raises only 14 per cent.

"We are starting this war with a percentage of taxation lower than that adopted for the civil war, which nearly resulted in the financial ruin of the

Continued on Page 3.

SEEK WAY TO OUST MAYOR OF CHICAGO

Patriotic Organizations Discuss Steps Against Thompson, Pacifists' Ally.

CHARGES FOR GRAND JURY

Peace Agitators Reported to be Planning to Picket Washington Parade.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—Mayor William Hale Thompson, by whose instructions the pacifists got police protection at their meeting yesterday before the troops arrived, was in seclusion today. Members of the State Council of Defense discussed possibility of action against him for what was regarded as his illegal action in permitting the pacifist meeting to be held in defiance of Governe Lowden's orders. Members of several patriotic organizations also informally discussed the Mayor's action. None announced any formal steps toward a plan of procedure against the Mayor.

Governor Frank O. Lowden, after various conferences here, went to Ottawa, Ill., leaving an impression behind with his friends and associations that he considered the meeting of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace as a closed incident.

"So far as I am concerned, I purpose to put it to the test, that those who are not for the Government are against it," said Governor Lowden tonight in a statement made after returning here and holding a conference with Attorney General E. J. Brundage.

"I shall employ the full power of the State in suppressing the meetings of this society. What I have said to this organization applies equally to others which may seek to obstruct the Government in the prosecution of this war. Freedom of speech will be respected, but in Illinois will not be permitted as a cloak of treason. The time has come in Illinois and elsewhere to find out who are for the Government and who are against it."

Silent on Thompson's Act.

The Governor would not say whether he contemplated any further action in regard to Mayor Thompson for overriding the orders forbidding the meeting of the Peace Council. It was pointed out by Attorney General Brundage that the Governor had full command of all men between the ages of 21 and 45, who are not in the national army, for the purpose of enforcing his orders as Chief Executive of the State. Most members of the Chicago police force are within these age limits.

The Governor tonight reiterated his orders to Adjt. Gen. Dickson to prevent all meetings similar to that of the Peace Council. The troops sent to Chicago by the Governor on Sunday will remain for the time being to carry out these orders.

Attorney General Brundage, who talked with the Governor, said the Governor also seemed to regard the fact that Mayor Thompson disregarded his instructions by protecting the meeting of the council yesterday also as a closed incident. It appeared that the Governor, although he is said to have the power to start ouster proceedings against the Mayor, has no present intention of doing so.

Mr. Brundage gave out an opinion that Mayor Thompson could be indicted for palpable omission of duty and that conviction on the count would automatically remove him from office. There is also said to be an opportunity to remove him under the law which requires the Mayor to live in the city. It is held that his residence in Lake Forest and the issuance of orders to department heads from there lays him open to prosecution on this score.

Members of the City Council tonight were preparing resolutions denouncing the attitude of the Mayor toward the pacifist convention and his un-Americanism generally. It was reported the Council would make a formal demand that he resign and spare the city further humiliation in the eyes of the country.

It is also known that Government agents are considering the question of whether Federal action can be taken against the Mayor for "giving aid and comfort to the enemy" in time of war. German propagandists are sending his utterances to Berlin.

It was announced tonight by officers of the National Security League that a meeting of the Executive Committee would be held tomorrow to consider

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

PEACE CAMPAIGN STARTS IN GERMANY; REICHSTAG LEADERS TO DEMAND POWER; TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS BY CHRISTMAS

New Allied Military Conference to be Held; May Revise Completely Entente Military Plans

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Word reached Washington through official channels today that the Entente Allies will soon hold an important military conference in Paris to canvass the situation along the fronts. The Russian situation will be considered on account of the disasters that have befallen the Russian armies on the Riga and Galician fronts and in Rumania. These reverses and the success of the Italian offensive are expected to bring about a complete revision of the Entente military plans for the Fall and Winter months.

The success of the Italians has more than met expectations of military experts in London and Paris. For more than a year, according to information reaching here, the Italians have insisted in Entente military conferences that a decision might quickest be reached on the Italian front. While not underestimating the ability of the Italians to execute the plans of General Cadorna, it has been the contention of some Anglo-French military leaders that the Italian contentions were not well founded on account of the rough and difficult terrain of the Austro-Italian front.

The Italians are now pointing to the successes achieved along and beyond the Isonzo as a justification of the soundness of their contentions. At the coming council they are expected to assert that if they receive ample coal and munitions the operations on the Isonzo front can be carried to complete victory, resulting in the capture of Trieste and the destruction of Austria's military power.

Italy has 4,000,000 men and is not asking for soldiers, but needs coal and iron and lacks tonnage to transport these materials from the United States. It is possible that the conference may result in the diversion of tonnage to Italy to carry these essential sinews of Italian military success.

POLA BOMBARDED BY BIG MONITORS

Anglo-Italian Ships, Eight Miles Away, Shell Austria's Fleet There.

ITALIAN ARMY PUSHES ON

German Troops, Rushed Up to Aid Crumbling Line, Beaten Back with It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Pola, Austria's greatest naval base, where since the beginning of the war the dual monarchy's main fleet has been bottled up, is being shelled by the great new Italian monitors and their consort British monitors that, protected from submarine attacks by a large fleet of destroyers, motorboats, and mine sweepers, have been operating in the Gulf of Trieste.

Unofficial advices received at the Italian Embassy indicate that the attacking warships have advanced down the coast to within eight miles of the stronghold where it is believed the Austrian General Staff has had to keep several hundred thousand troops for its protection, because of its investment from the sea.

It is announced officially from Rome that the German reinforcements which were rushed to the Isonzo front to stiffen the crumbling Austrian lines are faring no better than their allies at the hands of the Italians. Unofficial estimates place the Austrian losses during the present Italian offensive at 128,500.

The text of the official dispatches received from Rome follow:

"A hard battle is still progressing around the northern slope of San Gabriele and stretches south to the Bresovizza Valley. These two points constitute the strongest defenses of the Austrian line. Only by holding them can Austria hope to prevent a complete envelopment of her eastern wing and the advance of the Italians over flat ground.

"The Italian forces are advancing everywhere, slowly but surely, destroying all the obstacles in their way and breaking down the defenses of Trieste.

"Austrian reinforcements are continually being brought to the front, but they have been of no avail thus far. The Austrian papers are full of details of the arrival of large German forces on the Carso, where they have relieved the battered Austrians and where they are being beaten as completely as were the Austrians.

"It is confirmed that after the first Austrian reverses General Boroevic, Austrian Commander in Chief on the Italian front, appealed to General von Hindenburg to have a Bavarian division sent under the command of General Kraftenstein, at present on the Rumanian front. According to the Vienna Fremden-Blatt, Emperor Charles of Austria visited the Italian front on Aug. 22 and did all within his power to prevent the Austrian troops from retiring from their positions. He saw the Italian troops advancing on Monte Santo. When the débâcle appeared in all its vastness the garrisons of all Austrian cities were reduced to one-third of their strength and the other two-thirds of the troops rushed to the front in order to furnish fresh elements for the fight.

"From Switzerland comes the news that thus far the Austrian losses amount to 125,000 men, besides 3,500 officers.

"It is rumored that General Koevess will succeed General Boroevic as Commander in Chief of the Austrian troops on the Italian front, the latter being held responsible for the Austrian defeats. This information comes from Hungary."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 3.—It was an ancient saying of Bismarck's

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RIGA OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS

Some of the Russian Troops Abandon Trenches and Flee as Foe Approaches.

WAY OPEN TO PETROGRAD

Washington, While Expecting Removal of Government to Moscow, Still Optimistic.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London.)—A statement issued this evening from General Headquarters announces the capture of Riga by the Germans.

That the Russian port was about to be occupied was indicated by the official report issued earlier in the day, which read:

Army Group of Prince Leopold—After careful preparation, German divisions on Sunday morning crossed the Dvina on both sides of Uxkull. The infantry crossing was preceded by a heavy bombardment by artillery and mine-throwers. A footing was gained on the northern bank of the river after a short fight. Where the Russians offered resistance they were driven back by vigorous attacks. The movements of our troops are in progress and are proceeding according to our plans.

The enemy gave up his positions west of the Dvina owing to our advance. Our divisions are moving forward there also, while fighting with the Russian rearguard. Dense columns of every kind are making their way hastily in a northeasterly direction along the roads leading out of Riga. Burning villages and farms mark the routes taken by the retreating west wing of the Twelfth Russian Army.

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the river valleys on the northeastern slope of the wooded Carpathians the fighting activity revived.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen—In the mountains between the Suchitza and Putna valleys our regiments by counterattacks repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian attacks. Including 200 prisoners who fell into our hands here, the number of prisoners taken in this field of battle since Aug. 28 totals 20 officers and 1,650 men, together with six guns with limbers, 60 machine guns, and numerous mine-throwers and military wagons.

The Rumanians also vainly attacked near Marasechti.

Petrograd Tells of Army's Defeat.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 3.—On account of the threatening situation an order has been given for the abandonment of Riga, the War Office announces. Some Russian detachments voluntarily left their positions and are retiring toward the north.

The German offensive on this front began Saturday by an attack on the Russian Uxkull position, following artillery preparation which lasted several hours. The Russian troops defending the Dvina River withdrew and the Germans succeeded in throwing two bridges across the Dvina and passing to the eastern bank.

The Russian infantry, in spite of the brilliant action of the artillery, which destroyed one of the enemy's bridges, could not stop the German thrust and the enemy, taking advantage of this, rapidly developed his success and began an advance northward. Russian counter-attacks against him were unsuccessful.

A dispatch received from the Novoe Vremya's correspondent in Riga, sent before the evacuation, said the Germans

Continued on Page 2.

Sandy Hook Route—Special Notice.
On September 4th, steamers from W. 42nd St., at 9:55 A. M. and 3:15 P. M., will not run but will leave from Cedar St., only.—Advt.

STIRRED BY WILSON NOTE

Erzberger Is Expected to Move for a Responsible Government.

MAY FORCE AN ELECTION

David Predicts Overthrow of Pan Germanism if Popular Vote Is Taken.

WANT ALSACE CONCESSION

Majority Parties Reported to Back Move for Letting the People Decide Allegiance.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—According to the most reliable authority, the next session of the German Reichstag will be devoted exclusively to the question of peace.

The majority has decided to challenge the statement of the Government regarding its minimum peace program and it is said the Government will yield with a view to peace negotiations before Christmas.

The German Government, according to this authority, favors the plenipotentiaries meeting at The Hague, Berne, or Copenhagen, but preferably The Hague.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to reliable information, President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal has made a profound impression in political circles in Germany.

"Matthias Erzberger, member of the Clerical Centre of the Reichstag, who believes he is backed by a majority of the Reichstag members, is expected at the next sitting of the Main Committee of that body to demand legislation for the immediate introduction of a Government responsible to the Reichstag, and the abandonment by the Government of its plea of inability to act regarding Alsace-Lorraine, to the extent of proposing that the decision regarding these territories shall be left to their inhabitants. It is expected also that he will advocate general disarmament after the war.

"It is considered possible that the Reichstag will be dissolved soon after it reassembles and that general elections will be ordered.

"Of noteworthy interest is the statement of Dr. Eduard David, Socialist leader of the Reichstag, in yesterday's Vorwärts, the German Socialist organ. Dr. David maintains that the Reichstag has constitutional means of enforcing its will, as no Government can continue to rule against its veto. He says that new elections, in which the soldiers at the front would participate, would clearly show how the ship of state must be steered. He confidently expects a crushing defeat of the Pan Germans and annexationists."

Washington Awaits Real Reforms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first suggestion that has come to the minds of Washington observers regarding the reports from Amsterdam that the next session of the German Reichstag will be devoted exclusively to the question of peace and that the Government will yield to demands for more liberal terms for ending the war with a view to peace negotiations before Christmas is that President Wilson laid down as a condition precedent to peace a complete reform in the German Government.

He said plainly that the United States did not trust and would not deal with the present rulers of Germany. In these circumstances there seems to be no assurances, as these observers view the situation, that a new German peace move will be acceptable to the Allies, including the United States, unless very substantial reforms are instituted in the German governmental system that will curtail the power of the Emperor, and give the German people the right to determine their own destiny, and to furnish guarantees that will insure peace in the future.

The news from Amsterdam was received in Washington so late and so many leading officials were out of town over the Labor Day holiday that it was not possible to obtain any view of the Amsterdam report that could be regarded as in any way authoritative. But enough is known of the attitude of the Administration to justify the statement that it will wait for actual occurrences in the Reichstag before committing itself to any definite expressions as to the meaning of the Amsterdam statements.

The suggestion that the Reichstag may be dissolved and general elections ordered appeals somewhat to the Washington view as to what is necessary to lay the foundation for peace negotiations. It is pointed out, however, that the issues of the general election would necessarily have to be so clearly defined as to leave no doubt that the voters of Germany were to pass upon a program of real reform in governmental methods.

Should such a program be put before the people by those favoring a more lib-

and Government and should this campaign be successful, the United States Government, it is suggested, might feel that progress had been made in the direction of furnishing a basis for peace discussions.

But neither this Government nor its allies would enter into peace negotiations with Germany unless certain advance assurances would be given which would meet the aims of the allied powers. The Allies would not enter into negotiations, for example, if Germany suggested vague basic terms, such as those that have appeared in her various communications on the subject of ending the war.

Round Table Plan Does Not Suit.

The German plan has been to have the peace conference meet without any clear advance definition of the questions to be considered by the plenipotentiaries. A renewal of that effort would not appeal to the United States or the other allied Governments. This has been shown by their several communications concerning possible peace terms. There is every reason to believe that even if the reforms proposed by the peace party in Germany are substantial the initiation of peace negotiations must be accompanied by definite assurances demanded by the United States and the other allies.

The news from Amsterdam is important in that it shows that President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal has had its effect in Germany. It has been said here that, as vehemently as the President rejected the idea that a satisfactory peace could be made with the German Government while its present rulers were as powerful as they are now, he really made a definite move toward peace in that his vigorous words showed to Germany that the Allies intended to fight on until the Kaiser, Hindenburg, and the controlling group were deprived of power. The President gave Germany the choice of depriving her rulers of their present autocratic authority or being ultimately defeated, with all that complete defeat would mean.

The feeling of confidence among those best informed in Washington that the tide had turned against Germany and that from now on there would be slow but sure progress by the Allies toward victory is becoming more and more pronounced. It is realized by the Government that hard work is ahead to accomplish this result, but optimism is growing every day.

The opinion is spreading in Washington that unless the Kaiser and his advisers yield to the demand for peace they will find that Austria will be disposed to make trouble and that Catholic Germany will join with the most liberal elements in opposition to the present system of government. The statement that Herr Erzberger, who has become one of the leaders of the Catholic Centre, will demand at the next session of the Reichstag Main Committee that legislation be enacted for the immediate formation of a government responsible to the Reichstag is likely to be regarded by high officials here as deeply significant. All the evidence at hand indicates that the Pope's peace note profoundly stirred Germany, and it is surmised that the knowledge that the Allies will not be willing to make peace unless present governmental conditions in Germany are changed will cause many Catholics in Germany and Austria to demand that the Berlin Government give the Pope an opportunity for further efforts by introducing the reforms and assurances that the Allies demand.

COCHIN SEES MILLIONS OF "HOHENZOLLERNS"

And So Doubts Value of Wilson's Direct Aiming at "Guilty Head" of German Nation.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—"You ask for my opinion concerning the utterances of Pope Benedict and President Wilson," said Baron Denys Cochin, one of the leaders of the Catholic Party of France in Parliament, to The Associated Press today. "It is certain that those of the Pope have rather the character of a protocol, while those of the President are encyclical, but I do not see why we should oppose them to each other.

"Did the Pope speak in vain? No, because his voice has been listened to. Did he speak inopportunely? No, the highest moral authority in the world was obliged to speak. Did he speak with partiality? No one has been able to pretend so.

"He desires first of all to put things back where they were before 1914, and to regulate afterward the questions raised in the Orient and in Western Europe in conformity with the wishes of the peoples and in such a manner as not to provoke new wars. He does not forget the horrors committed, the inoffensive populations carried off into slavery, the open towns burned. He condemns these crimes. Who, then, committed them? He renders us full justice as to the honor of our armies. For the future, he recommends to all, to those who attacked us as well as to ourselves, that they disarm, and we shall soon see the Germans obliged to resign themselves to that.

"The President desires to end militarism. So does the Pope. But in addition Mr. Wilson desires the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty which instituted this régime. He makes war less upon the German nation than upon its guilty head. He uses about the same language as that used by the allies against Napoleon in 1815 after the return from Elba.

"My notion is quite different. There was only one Napoleon, while there are, among the Teutons of the north, millions of Hohenzollerns—among the manufacturers and bankers of Prussian cities, among the legions of avid merchants, who, as the advance guard of their armies, fell upon our countries. They are among the Socialist workmen even, and all of them are animated by the fury of domination.

"Literary Germany and philosophic Germany, the Kants and the Fichtes, prepared the evolution of the state, the cult of might, with their celebrated 'Die Welt Geschicht ist das Welt Gericht,' (The World's History is the World's Tribunal,) at once explained and completed by the words, 'Deutschland über Alles.' The haughty and aristocratic reform of Luther both prepared and seconded the aberration. 'I am and shall always remain,' said Hegel, 'a pure Lutheran.'

"As for me, it goes without saying that I shall be delighted with all the vexations that come to Emperor William. To have the power of that man after twenty-five years of a marvelously prosperous reign and to let loose upon the world a tempest of ruin and death—to have allowed that to be done through weakness or to have done it through arrogance, takes from him all right to any consideration.

"But I confess that I do not see in the fall of this traditional autocrat and in his being replaced by some other elected autocrat a solution of the European catastrophe. For us that would not be worth another week of the war.

"The President is more happy when he declares the present Germany to be the enemy of four-fifths of the human race. She is their enemy because she wanted to oppress them. Let that people, says the President in high and generous sentiment, resign itself to the acceptation of a régime of equality and no longer seek to dominate all other nations as it is trying to do today—such is the primordial basis of every peace project. There is none other than that, and the desires of the Pope are the same as those of the President.

"Such is the peace we shall have, the peace we owe to the heroes we mourn, the peace of which the liberation of the French provinces of Lorraine and Alsace will be the only acceptable pledge."

KAISER'S REICHSTAG POWER.

Government Has Won After All Former Dissolutions.

According to the German Constitution of April 16, 1871, all bills are brought before the Reichstag in the name of the Emperor after acceptance by the Federal Council and are promulgated by the Emperor after acceptance by both bodies. The Emperor has never been known to veto a bill so accepted. Several times, however, the Reichstag has failed to pass a bill after its acceptance by the Federal Council.

When repeated voting and prolonged debates have failed to change the situation, the Emperor, after a vote of the Federal Council, has prorogued or dissolved the Reichstag. Except by its own consent the prorogation cannot last over thirty days; in case of dissolution a new election must take place within sixty days and the new session must open within ninety days. In all former instances of dissolution the new election has given the Government the majority it required.

The last Reichstag election was held in November, 1912, for a chamber of five years. The state of the parties at the present day is: Centre, 91; Social Democrats, 89; National Liberal, 44; Radical, 46; Conservative, 45; German, 26; Polish, 18; Labor Union, (an offshoot of the Social Democrats,) 19, and independents, 15.

The Government majority has usually been maintained by the Catholic Centre united with the Conservatives and such other factions as could be induced to join. The support of Government bills outside the Centre and Conservatives has been achieved by a system of give and take, and when that failed, by dissolution.

It is a matter of dispute among the expounders of the German Constitution whether the Emperor, in case of the Reichstag's veto, may dissolve a newly elected Reichstag which repeats the veto of the old one.

On July 20 the Reichstag adjourned to meet Sept. 26. Meanwhile, meetings of the Main Committee have frequently occurred. These meetings have been occupied by the Reichstag leaders in an attempt to make the peace resolution of July 19 prevail.

This now famous document had its inception on July 7 when Mathias Erzberger, a leader of the Centre, demanded a program of "peace without annexations" from the committee. He was rebuked three days later by the then Chancellor, Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, who declared that Germany would "fight and conquer."

Erzberger had just come from Vienna where, it is supposed, he had interviews with prominent Catholics. Philipp Scheidemann, the leader of the Socialist majority, had just come from Stockholm. These two men united forces and on July 13, with certain Polish members, passed the following resolution by a majority of 214 to 110:

As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the Throne—"we are driven by no lust of conquest."

Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy Governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of Germany and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people.

The next day the Crown Prince dominated the situation. Dr. Bethmann Hollweg, Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, and Secretary of the Interior Helfferich resigned. First the Crown Prince and then the military leaders labored with the leaders of the Reichstag to withdraw the resolution. The final vote was taken on July 19, and the next day Dr. Michaelis, the new Imperial Chancellor, after a speech in which he reasserted Germany's right to peace through victory, adjourned the Reichstag.

Meanwhile the peace resolution has been used in campaign speeches all over Germany. On Aug. 6 both the Imperial and Prussian Cabinets were reconstructed with a view to win the majority by giving their leaders portfolios. Baron Kühlmann, who was said to have Anglo-French proclivities, received Dr. Zimmermann's portfolio. Dr. Rüdlin, a prominent Catholic, was made Secretary of State for Imperial Posts and Telegraphs, and finally Dr. Spahn, the leader of the Centre, was made a Prussian Minister. This last was expected to reclaim the Catholic Centre for the Government, but it simply served to make Erzberger the actual leader of the party.

It has been stated by the Vorwärts and confirmed by other papers that when the Reichstag meets on Sept. 26 the Opposition can depend on 50 votes principally drawn from the Radical party in addition to an enlarged Socialist, Catholic, Polish, and Independent vote, which together will give a front of 275 against a Government maximum of 122.

The status of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine has been changed several times since it was taken from France in 1870. By the law of 1911 a Constitution was granted it by which it received three votes in the Federal Council and a Diet of two chambers. It elects fifteen members to the Reichstag. But all local laws continue to be made by the Emperor, and the Diet merely debates what must inevitably be passed, just as the Reichstag does in the field of the empire.

BRITISH LABOR NOW OPPOSES STOCKHOLM

Committee Says Peace Conference Would Be Fruitless, and Henderson Concurs.

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 3.—The Trade Union Congress, which opened here today, received from its Parliamentary Committee a report unfavorable to the holding of the Stockholm conference in the near future.

The committee reported its conclusion that a conference held now could not be successful, and recommended that an attempt should be made to secure a general agreement among the working classes of the allied nations as a fundamental condition of the convening of such a body. It also recommended that the congress should protest against the British Government's refusal of passports to delegates to Stockholm, and that it demand that if an international conference should be held no obstacle should be placed in the way of the attendance of delegates.

Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the Labor Party and former member of the War Council, who had heretofore strongly supported the Stockholm Peace Conference, indorsed the recommendation of the committee. In an interview he said:

"The failure of the recent interallied conference in London to reach anything within a measurable distance of an agreement rendered it inevitable that the whole question should be reconsidered. An international conference with such divergent views as were manifested at the interallied conference between different sections of one nation and among the different allied nations would not only be harmful but it might be disastrous. We can have no conference at all until a common ground for agreement is reached among the workers of the allied countries.

Speaking of international relations, the President, John Hill of the Boilermakers' and Shipbuilders' Union, urged the delegates to agree on the principal object of the war. It was unnecessary, he said, to drag Belgium into the debate, as they were all agreed that there must be an evacuation of that country and absolute independence and full reparation for it. Belgium, Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, and the Trentino, he said, were all assured of a full measure of justice in the agreed object of all the allied powers, which was the destruction of German militarism by the substitution of a German democracy. Asking if this could be accomplished by military methods, he said:

"By this method it is estimated the nations have killed about 9,000,000 men who should have been the creators of a new world. The total killed and wounded of all countries in the war is greater than the total white population of the British Empire."

IGNORE POLES' PROTESTS.

Central Powers Determined to Use Polish Army on Austrian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Despite great popular opposition to the transfer of Polish soldiers to the Austro-Hungarian army in order to fight against Russia, the governmental commission of the Central Powers at Warsaw announces that it adheres to its decision to do so on account of military needs. It further states that the political State institutions will be brought into being as soon as possible so that at the earliest moment Poland may enter the ranks of independent nations.

This alarms the conservative journals in Germany. Die Post, for instance, say that, if the Poles are to be satisfied by yielding to all their wishes, that will be a strong argument for the same policy in Germany. It would, adds the paper, denote the complete bankruptcy of the German policy, for, if the Poles are not going to be content with what Germany is pleased to give them, then they will have to be content with nothing.

Meanwhile the whole administration of justice throughout the country has been placed in Polish hands. The judges have already taken the oath to the Polish State and justice will be administered in the name of the Polish Crown. The Cologne Gazette says one requires to be a Pole to understand fully what that means, as it has not been the case for nearly 100 years.

Whether Germany is learning hard democratic lessons in Poland and whether this reform is genuine remain to be seen.

BLAMES CREW FOR SINKING.

Court Finds Captain of the City of Athens Disobeyed Orders.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Advices received here from Cape Town, South Africa, say that a Court of Inquiry, held recently to investigate the sinking of the British steamer City of Athens, in which four American missionaries and a large number of other persons lost their lives, found that the disaster was due to the vessel's striking a mine or mines, due to the Captain disobeying steering orders.

From testimony adduced the court found that the wireless operator was guilty of gross neglect for not recording messages received and for not informing the Captain concerning them. The Captain was declared to have been guilty of allowing the wireless operator to participate in the decoding of messages, contrary to instructions.

"The court considers," says the finding of the court, "that the vessel was lost as the result of navigating contrary to the Admiralty's advices, the Captain steering a course taking his ship over a danger area instead of as directed by the Admiralty. It is recommended that the Captain's certificate be suspended for six months."

The City of Athens met with disaster off Cape Town in the middle of August while bound from New York for South Africa and India. In addition to the four American missionaries lost there were fifteen other missionaries on board who were rescued. In all, fifteen of the ninety-seven passengers and four members of the steamer's crew lost their lives through the sinking of the vessel.

RIGA OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

had begun to bombard the city with heavy artillery, causing losses. The correspondent of the same newspaper at Russian Headquarters, in a dispatch, said that there was a panic in the city.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The evacuation of Riga by the Russians recalls the statement of General Korniloff, Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, at the Moscow conference: "If our army does not help us to hold the shore of the Gulf of Riga the road to Petrograd will be opened wide."

While few believe that the Germans will undertake to penetrate to the Russian capital over an inhospitable road 350 miles in length, through bleak territory almost impassable for armies, nevertheless the news is considered serious, for it shows that the Russian army is far from the recovery which has been so often predicted.

The abandonment of the City of Riga became necessary when, through the instability of Russian regiments, the Germans were able to cross the Dvina River at Uxkull, thus threatening the road to Petrograd from the southwest, while another army advanced across the Tirul marshes and along the shore of the Gulf of Riga toward the town. The penetration of the Russian positions at Uxkull is similarly likely to make necessary a rearrangement of a part of the remaining Russian lines.

The abandonment of the gulf gives to the Germans another sea base from which to operate in the Baltic, and one much nearer the Gulf of Finland. Its use, however, is limited by ice conditions that will prevail later, while it is practically certain that all Russian naval vessels will make their escape to the north.

Washington Not Discouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The capture of Riga, which has been officially announced by the German Government and is virtually admitted by the Russian War Office, while regretted by American officials is not interpreted as involving the Russian situation alarmingly.

Riga is on the main route from the German border to Petrograd, has in fact been frequently called the key to Petrograd, and its fall may pave the way for the capture of the Russian capital by the Germans. It is expected that if they move toward Petrograd the Provisional Government will remove to Moscow, the ancient conservative centre of Russian power and influence.

The Russian Government, it is believed, would be safer from every point of view at Moscow, and it would certainly be beyond the grasp of the military power of the enemy, who are not likely to attempt to succeed where Napoleon failed against the action of the Russians in burning Moscow, with Winter as their great ally.

As State Department officials here understand the situation, the removal of the Russian capital from Petrograd to Moscow would help rather than hinder the Provisional Government. Petrograd has been a thorn in the side of the Government for several months. German spies and propagandists have been very active in the present capital and pro-German sentiment has been rather strong among certain elements there—a sentiment that would find little tolerance in the heart of Russia proper at Moscow.

Military experts have asserted ever since it was expected that Riga would soon be in the hands of the Germans that there would be no material value or strategic advantage in the capture of Petrograd other than in the Russian arsenals and ammunition factories at the present Russian capital. Hindenburg has said that he could take Petrograd any time that military necessity justified such action. Whether he will now favor a forward movement there is problematical in view of the approach of Winter, the coming of which will fill the Baltic with ice and render both Petrograd and Riga inaccessible by water for supplies for the German forces, whose communications would have to be maintained for 450 miles from the German frontier overland in the face of snow and sleet.

German activities in the Riga sector began Aug. 22. The Russians at that time evacuated certain marshy points toward the sea, occupying what were described as stronger places in the directions of Lakes Schlok and Babit. It was at that time that word reached Washington that the Russians had voluntarily relinquished their trenches and withdrawn several miles, and that there were intimations of disloyalty on the part of some of the troops. On Aug. 27, however, the Russian Embassy received what was declared to be encouraging news to the effect that this retirement was only strategic and a feint, and that the Russians had withdrawn to the stronger positions they had occupied in 1916 and which were easy to defend.

Cable dispatches today telling of the crossing of the Dvina River by the Germans, southeast of Riga, indicate that the Russians were forced to leave the fortress town in the face of this encircling movement. General Letchitzky was recently placed in command of the Russian forces on the Riga front. He was the right hand man of General Brusiloff in the successful drive of the Russians last year against the Austrians in Bukowina.

FAITH IN RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Bakhmeteff and Root Renew Expressions of Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Assurances that the new democracy of Russia will stand, and that the Russian Army will be victorious over Germany, were received tonight from M. Bahkmeteff, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, and from Elihu Root, the head of the recent commission to that country, who spoke at the complimentary dinner given to the Russian Ambassador by the American Bar Association.

M. Bahkmeteff said that the conditions in Russia had been greatly misrepresented. He said that happenings had taken place in the army which had caused some misapprehension, but that it represented only 1 or 2 per cent. of the army, and that the rank and file of the Russian forces were still holding the 1,500-mile front and would continue to hold it until victory came.

"The Russian Army is not crushed," the Ambassador declared, "and is not going to be crushed. The program calls for a strong democratic Government and a strong army and this is personified best in General Kerensky. The Moscow Government has done well. The new Government is stronger and higher than it was two weeks ago and is nearest to the ideals for which we are aiming."

Mr. Root said that he had faith in the men behind the new Russian Government, because he had faith in the principles which they represented. During his recent visit to Russia as the head of the American Commission, he found the people had a capacity for self-government. He expressed the firm conviction that from the war would emerge the two great republics—America and Russia. To Russia Mr. Root pledged the friendship and devotion of the United States.

MAY MEAN PETROGRAD DRIVE

Germans Now Have Choice of Three Routes to Russian Capital.

The present successful movement of the Germans against Riga began on Aug. 20, when advances along the coast of the Gulf of Riga east from Tuckum alternated with bombardments along the Dvina north of Dvinsk.

Letchitzky, the hero of Brusiloff's great offensive, had just been placed in command of this sector of the Russian front, but even his prestige failed to stem the tide of mutiny in the ranks. In the last week in August dispatches, both official and personal, reached this country saying that the loss of Riga was inevitable. On Aug. 22 it was believed in Washington that Riga was already in the hands of the enemy. Experts in military matters, however, still looked for a crossing of the Dvina in the neighborhood of Uxkul, unless indeed Riga was to be surrendered out of hand. Such a crossing took place on Sept. 1, when the Germans occupied Kupfermammer and still further developed their line on the gulf; then even the most optimistic considered the fate of the city as sealed.

Until Aug. 20 the enemy's lines running from the east to the south of Riga had remained about as they had been since the great Russian retreat and the failure of the Germans in November, 1915, to cross the Dvina on the south or to penetrate the marshes on the southwest. A Russian report issued on Dec. 1, 1915, stated that "the enforced retreat of the Germans had stricken their faith in the eventual occupation of Riga."

Since then many things have happened—the collapse of the Russian offensives in Bukowina under General Ivanoff, of that in Galicia under General Brusiloff, and finally the collapse of the German offensive along the line Dvina-Kekkau-Kemmern, in January, 1916—all of which seemed to bear out the view of Riga's invulnerability. But the mutiny altered the whole situation.

Whether the Germans will now rest with the capture of this important place of will attempt to utilize the strategic opportunities it uncovers depends upon two factors: their being able to spare men for an inevitable deploying of the battlefront and their belief that they will not meet with serious opposition.

Three Ways Open to Petrograd.

Riga, five miles south of the Gulf of Riga, at the junction of the Dvina and the Rege, 312 miles southwest of Petrograd, gives the Germans at least three paths to the Russian capital, each of which has unique strategic advantages.

Northeast of Riga there is a vast forest, the Peipus, to defend which would be an easy matter. It is possible, however, that with Riga as a pivot and not as a base the Germans may attempt to reach Petrograd by the trunk line further south—via Kovno, Dvinsk, Pskov, &c.—thus passing the Peipus forest on the left, or by the main road still further south which runs from Reval via Narva to Petrograd. The latter is much shorter, as it runs along the southern coast of the Gulf of Finland.

As to these three routes to Petrograd, Russian experts believe the Germans, with the capture of Riga, will try the northern, while French experts believe that the advance will be made simultaneously over the other two, with the Russian naval base of Reval, 200 miles west-southwest of Petrograd, on an arm of the Gulf of Finland, as the initial objective.

In an article in the Novoe Vremya M. Menshikoff, after pointing out that the conditions which confronted Napoleon's march on Moscow in 1812 were more formidable than those which obstruct the Germans' way to Petrograd in 1917, says that the Germans will take advantage of their knowledge that it is only a night's journey from Riga to Petrograd, and, although invasion is not accomplished by express, nevertheless the distance of 260 miles over a good road and a double-track railway does not offer insuperable difficulties. He adds:

"This is no second war of 1812, but something far more serious, and it is necessary boldly to recognize the fact. It is imperative for the Germans to finish the campaign on the Russian front as soon as possible, in order to deal with the Western powers, and therefore they aim not at Moscow, but at Petrograd, the loss of which, unlike the loss of Moscow, would greatly impair Russia's capacity for producing munitions, besides cutting her off from the Baltic."

Riga a Doubtful Base.

According to the French experts, as long as Russia has a fleet in being at Reval Riga will be of no use to the Germans as a naval base—it has not been one for Russia since 1857—and Petrograd could not be held by them.

When, in June, 1914, Russia gave up the idea of trying to turn Libau into a naval base, on account of the shifting harbor bottom, she turned to Reval, and planned a gigantic system of works, only some of which have been completed. At the present moment the place is defended by a field army intrenched in strong natural positions, while a treble row of mines extend from Reval to Hanga, the most southwesterly point in Finland. These guard the entrance to the Baltic. Apart from Reval and Kronstadt, which lies immediately before Petrograd, the only other Baltic fortress worthy of the name is that of Sveaberg, in Finland, to the east of Helsingfors, the capital. But Sveaborg is of antiquated date. It is about sixty miles to the north of Reval.

If, therefore, the Germans, in carrying out the French theory, succeed in running the mines at Reval and in checking whatever resistance Reval might offer, they would probably hug the south coast of the Finnish Gulf, and so spare the cliff fenders of Sveaborg the trouble of showing what even an old fortress can do.

Riga has a sentimental as well as a strategic value for the Germans. It was settled by German merchants in the twelfth century, and at the beginning of the war nearly 50 per cent. of its population of 530,000 were Germans.

About three decades after its foundation Meinhard, an Augustinian monk, erected a monastery, and at the close of the twelfth century Bishop Albert of Livonia chose it for his seat and obtained permission of Pope Innocent III. for German merchants to land at the new settlement. The Bishop built the town at the opening year of the thirteenth century on the Rege, an affluent of the Dvina, and, colonizing with more German settlers, founded the Order of the Brethren of the Sword, which later united with the Teutonic Order of Prussia.

Great privileges and possessions were acquired for Riga, which adopted the Hamburg code and joined the Hanseatic League. In 1541 it joined the League of Schmalkaden, and twenty years later was incorporated into the Kingdom of Poland. It was captured by the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus in 1621 after a protracted siege.

Then came the wars between Sweden and Russia, with the final surrender of the city to the latter in 1710. Eleven years later it was incorporated with the Russian Empire. In 1781 it was made the capital of the Viceroyalty of Riga, and in 1796, when the Viceroyalty terminated, it became the capital of Livonia, which it has since remained.

The place was bombarded by the French in 1812 and blockaded by the English under Admiral Sir Charles Napier in 1854. In 1857 its fortifications were demolished, and in 1889 it was organized on the model of Russian towns.

GOVERNOR THANKS FINNS.

Socialist Demonstration at Helsingfors a Complete Fiasco.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says:

"It is reported from Helsingfors that the recent Socialist demonstration against the Government was a fiasco. The Socialists had declared they would not yield to the bayonet. But a few Polish horsemen were able to prevent the opening of the Diet. Helsingfors is now quiet.

"The Finnish Governor General has issued a proclamation thanking the citizens for their reasonable attitude during the crisis."

A dispatch from Helsingfors, Aug. 29, announced that Russian troops had occupied the Parliament Building and prevented the reassembling of the Finnish Diet in defiance of the decision of the Russian Government. One hundred deputies endeavored to enter the building but were kept out by the troops. There were no disorders.

BOURTZEFF ASSAILS GORKY.

Says Maximalist Leaders Are Agents of the Kaiser.

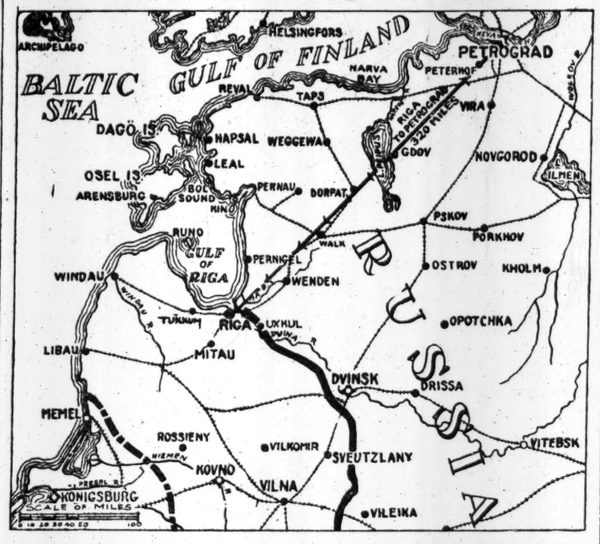
PARIS, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of the Havas Agency in Petrograd sends an interview with Vladimir Bourtzeff, the Russian revolutionist, who passed many years in Paris, where he laid bare the plots of the Russian secret police. Bourtzeff returned to Russia in 1914 and was arrested, but the following year amnesty was granted to him by the Emperor.

"I can only say and repeat," said Bourtzeff in his interview, "that the Maximalist leaders are consciously or unconsciously the Kaiser's agents. Nikolai Lenine as leader of the Maximalists must know that his party is closely bound up with German agents, and that funds are sent to it by intermediaries.

"German agents like Yarvus Ganedski, Koslovsky, Lenine, and their comrades are principally culpable for the decomposition of Russian life and the downfall of the Russian Army. The country curses their names. Maxim Gorky as a writer always has been and always will be our pride, but as a politician Gorky always has been and will remain blind. He has worked recently in accord with Lenine, and his paper Novaia Zhizn has given the Maximalists strong support.

"Up to the present Gorky has been too blind to see where Lenine was leading him and his party. He is too weak in character to sever himself from his friends. We are sorry for him, but we cannot refrain from protesting against what he is doing. The fate of the country, the revolution, the war, and the nation's honor are immeasurably dearer to us than Gorky's admirable talk."

Map of Riga-Petrograd Region.



The heavy black line running south from Riga shows the present approximate position of the battle line. The geographical relation of Riga to Petrograd also is indicated on the map.

FRENCH FIRE CHECKS ATTACKS ON AISNE

Four German Attempts Near Hurtebise Fail, with Loss of 200 Prisoners.

GUN DUELS NEAR VERDUN

Activity on the Beaumont-Samogneux Front and on the Left Bank of the Meuse.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—German attacks on the Aisne front last night were beaten off by the French, it is announced officially. Heavy artillery fighting occurred between Beaumont and Samogneux, on the right bank of the Meuse, on the Verdun front. Spirited cannonading on the left bank occurred today.

Following is the afternoon report:

On the Aisne front there was violent artillery fighting between Cerny and Hurtebise. The Germans made four attempts to attack our lines west of Hurtebise. Our fire checked them everywhere. Another attempt, directed against the Allies Plateau, also was stopped.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great activity of the artillery on the Beaumont-Samogneux front. In the Woevre an enemy attack on our small posts northwest of Limey was without result. We took prisoners.

German aviators dropped bombs on Dunkirk and Belfort. At Dunkirk several civilians were killed or wounded.

The official communication issued tonight says:

There was an intermittent cannonade at various points on the front, more spirited on the left bank of the Meuse. In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack west of the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet and brought back prisoners.

The Belgian report is as follows:

During Sept. 1, 2, and 3 the usual artillery actions took place. They were especially intense before Ramscapelle and Dixmude. There was lively bomb fighting on Sept. 1 north of Dixmude. Our aviators, flying at a low altitude, turned their machine guns on the enemy trenches north of Dixmude and also on an automobile convoy near Beerst.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sunday, Sept. 2, (by The Associated Press.)—All day today the Germans tried vainly to dislodge the French from the positions at Hurtebise, captured on Friday night, but their incessant efforts resulted only in increasing their already heavy casualty lists. The French, who displayed such dash in their successful attack on this strong point, proved themselves equally the masters in its defense. They submitted to the most violent bombardment while consolidating their gains and remain unshaken in morale by the thousands of shells which are continuing tonight to fall on the conquered terrain.

During the operation 200 Germans were captured, including seven officers. Eight machine guns also were taken. The prisoners say that the French artillery preparation reduced the effectives of the German companies holding the front lines to forty men each.

The French now occupy the northern edge of the Hurtebise Plateau and hold all the observation points.

The infantry engaged in the victorious attack advanced with irresistible dash The airmen particularly distinguished themselves in this operation, descending low enough to fight the German infantry with machine guns and also wiping out all the gunners of one of the German batteries.

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London.)—Army Headquarters reports that the Germans have made inroads on the ground recently gained by the French in the Hurtebise region of the Aisne front. Following is the statement:

Near Hurtebise Farm the territory gained by the French was somewhat reduced.

BOMB GERMAN AIRDROMES.

British Aviators Drop More Than Three Tons of Explosives on Them.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Three tons of bombs were dropped last night by British aviators on German airdromes, according to tonight's report from British Headquarters in France, which reads:

A hostile raiding party, which attempted to approach our lines early this morning southwest of La Bassée, was driven back by our fire before reaching our trenches. The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the day north of Ypres.

Last night our airplanes dropped over three tons of bombs on the enemy's airdromes with good results. In the air fighting one German machine was brought down and one was driven down out of control. One of ours is missing.

Telegraphing from the British front in France and Belgium, an Associated Press correspondent says:

"The reappearance of fine weather along the British front has quickened the fighting line. The Germans last night essayed a local attack on a British position southwest of Havrincourt and were repulsed. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment, in which gas shells were used, but the Germans were unable to withstand the combined fire of artillery and machine guns.

"The British carried out a mainly successful raid on German trenches southeast of Monchy. The attack was a complete surprise, and the British returned with a considerable number of prisoners, after doing much material damage.

"There was intense aerial activity last night, with many bombing raids along the line. There was little wind, and the bright moon lighted the country like day, making it ideal for the operations of the airmen. Heavy artillery duels also occurred at various points. A bright sun and a favorable breeze are rapidly drying out the muddy roads and water-logged battleground."

BERLIN, Sept. 3, (via London.)—Despite stormy weather, the intense artillery duel has been continued on the Flanders front, says today's Army Headquarters in the following statement regarding the western war theatre operations:

During a storm and showery weather the artillery duel in sections of the Flanders front was intense. With the other armies, and also on the Meuse, the artillery action was generally unimportant.

On the Cambrai-Arras road a strong attack by the British failed.

AMERICANS KILLED AT LENS.

Eight Named in Canadian Casualty List; Many Wounded.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 3.—The Canadian casualty list issued today contained the following names of Americans:

Killed in action—C. S. Patterson, West Virginia; J. P. McAuley, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; R. Egan, Kilburn, Wis.; C. Dolifield, Troy, N. Y.; H. W. Griesbach, Sweetgrass, Mont.; J. R. Brennan, Tacoma, Wash.; George Daglien, Osseo, Wis.; G. McNeill, Boston.

Previously reported wounded and missing, presumed to have died—J. Boyle, Allentown, Penn.

Wounded—Arthur Pavior, Newark, N. J.; F. W. Carroll, Rocky Mount, N. C.; H. Calanada, Woonsocket, S. D.; N. D. McGregor, New Bedford, Mass.; G. E. Giffin, East Jordan, Mich., (remained on duty;) J. E. Bush, Syracuse, N. Y., (shell shock, returned to duty;) P. Walker, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Flynn, Marlboro, Mass.; T. A. Walker, Boston; J. A. Keith, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. G. McKewan, Fresno, Cal.; Leo Murlin, Van Wert, Ohio; W. Campbell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Louis Gagne, Schuylerville, N. Y.

Wounded and gassed—A. Heider, New York City; L. M. Kelly, Detroit.

Gassed—W. Johnson, Rockland, Me.; P. J. McAdam, Butte, Mont.

Seriously ill—Joseph Sentner, Roxbury, Mass.

The Export Embargo

CERTAIN provisions of the recently enacted Espionage Act are of vital importance to all concerned in foreign trade.

Under this act, licenses from the Federal Exports Administrative Board are required for the export of practically all articles of commerce.

We have just published a pamphlet on this act, which gives the provisions of the law; a list of the countries and articles to which the embargo applies; and an outline of the procedure in obtaining licenses. The pamphlet will be sent upon request.

Our Foreign Trade Division is prepared to furnish information relating to rulings and procedure, and we shall be glad to have exporters and others avail themselves of our services.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

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POLA BOMBARDED BY BIG MONITORS

Continued from Page 1.

before the formation of the Triple Alliance that Italy, in order to reach Berlin, must pass through Vienna. This is recalled now, and many students of the war are suggesting once again that, in a different sense, in order to reach Berlin the Allies must pass through Vienna, this being in fact the front where the Central Empires are most vulnerable.

Germany, evidently realizing the situation, is hurrying reinforcements of her best troops to support the Austrian counteroffensive. Thus this is becoming one of the principal concentrations of the enemy's combined forces and, the experts argue, it should be confronted by equal concentrations of forces of the Allies in order to take advantage to the uttermost of the magnificent Italian drive before the enemy has time to erect a sufficient bulwark to check the rush of the advancing tide.

Great preparations are continuing for future operations, which must be based on a secure consolidation of the positions newly conquered. Meanwhile the fighting, though of a local character, is of considerable fierceness and is occurring all along the front, especially on the western ridges of the Chiepovano Valley, the San Gabriele slopes, and all the neighborhood of the Hermada.

Everywhere the attacks on these heights are resulting in further gains of ground and the capture of more Austrian prisoners and booty. The Italians have also made several successful raids, bringing back, besides prisoners, large quantities of trench mortars, which the Austrians originally copied from those successfully used by the Italians. The artillery duel continues, the Austrians attempting to prevent the Italians establishing themselves in their freshly acquired territory, while the Italians seek to prevent the approach of the enemy's reinforcements.

ITALIANS ADVANCE AGAIN.

Drive Austrians Back in Brestovizza Valley After Fierce Fight.

ROME, Sept. 3.—Italian troops have fought their way further forward in the Brestovizza Valley, in the district south of Gorizia, and repulsed a violent Austrian counterattack on their new positions, the War Office announced today. The text of the statement reads:

On the front as a whole the activity was mainly confined to the artillery. The firing was more intense east of Gorizia and on the Carso plateau.

In the Brestovizza Valley, after a very bitter struggle, we succeeded in advancing still more to the east and captured some prisoners. A violent counterattack by the enemy was broken up by our fire.

The number of prisoners captured on Saturday and Sunday on the Julian front was eight officers and 339 men.

In recapturing the advanced position in the Zebru Valley, as reported yesterday, our Alpini captured one gun and three machine guns.

HAILS PATRIOTISM OF NATION'S TOILERS

Secretary of Labor Wilson Says Every Union Backs the Administration's War Efforts.

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC HEAVY

Outings and Games Take the Place of the Usual Labor Day Parade.

There was no Labor Day parade yesterday, but instead labor devoted its holiday to patriotic meetings. There were, however, various outings in different parts of the city in which laboring men, their wives and families took part. Chief interest in Labor Day centred in Brooklyn, where two large meetings took place. In the afternoon there was a large gathering of union men in Prospect Park, at which William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was the principal speaker. The other meeting was held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue. Representative Jeannette Rankin was to have been the principal speaker, but she sent a telegram from Pittsburgh saying she had missed a train and would be unable to reach Brooklyn in time.

Labor Day, 1917, saw a far different condition in the United States from the holiday a year ago, when great strikes, both national and local, were threatening, and antagonism between labor and capital was outspoken and bitter. Since then has come the war and the alignment of nearly all the important leaders of organized labor, with the great bulk of their following, on the side of the Government and the rest of the country.

Secretary Wilson addressed more than 3,000 members of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union in Prospect Park. He told of the part that labor unions have played in previous wars, and expressed the great confidence the Administration has in the patriotism of the present leaders of the movement. There was applause when he said that, twenty-four years ago, he became a member of a union in the coal trade, and he still carries his membership card in Local Union 865, United Mine Workers of America.

Unionists for Democracy.

"The trade union movement believed in international peace just as it believed in industrial peace," he said. "We have frequently engaged in industrial war rather than submit to injustice and wrong on the part of employers. Just as we have found that there are some things worse than industrial war so have we found that there are some things worse than international war, because the United States had reached the position that there were things worse than international war we are now engaged in the great conflict now going on for the maintenance of the democracies of the world, our own included.

"I say to you, my friends, that the American working man, whether he be a wage worker, a farmer, or in any other capacity has sacrificed too much for the establishment and the maintenance of democracy to ever permit the autocracy of Germany to impose its will upon us.

"I have three boys who have already volunteered. I have two others who possibly will be drafted, and I want to say to you now that I love them as you love your boys. I love them as I love my own life. I would be perfectly willing if the Government would accept me to take their places in the trenches, which may possibly have to come, but before this war is over, but I should be willing that they should pass rather than that our democracy should be lost to our descendants.

"American wage workers have more at stake than any others, and if I gauge the timber of the wage workers of our country rightly, and I think I do, 95 per cent. of them will die in the trenches or on the field rather than to permit the Kaiser to establish his rule over the United States.

Labor with the Administration.

"There is a small element, a comparatively small element composed principally of people who have not a national spirit, who have been imbued with an international spirit, many of them having inherited that international spirit, and are in opposition to the conduct of this war. But I say to you, my friends, that there is not a labor organization in the country composed of wage workers and managed by wage workers that has not already given a clear intimation that it is heart and soul with the Administration in the conduct of the war.

"No greater pressure is being brought to bear upon the worker than the powers of persuasion put upon the other end with the employer, the producer, the trader in commodities. For the first time in the history of our Government we are saying to the coal barons, 'You must not exact more than a given price for your coal;' we are saying to the wheat brokers, 'You must not exact more than a given price for your wheat;' we are preparing to say to the ironmongers, 'You must not exact more than a given price for your iron.' Power has been placed in the hands of the administration for the protection of the war in the defense of our country and to create conditions where the wage worker will be able to secure more for his wages than he could under the other condition and where the exorbitant profits will be distributed, profiteering ultimately driven out. We are making progress, and I feel, my friends, here this afternoon, that, so far as the workers of Brooklyn and New York, nay, of the entire Empire State and of the country, are concerned, the vast majority will give a fair account of themselves either in the shops at home or in the trenches at the front in defense of those democracies that are so dear to the working man's heart and so necessary for the maintenance of that welfare."

There were about 500 union men and their guests at the dinner and meeting in the Labor Lyceum. The principal speech was made by George L. Berry, President of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of America.

"No Labor Day has been of greater moment than the present," he said. "Every unit of society must work in unison in the performance of the greatest duty and obligation that has ever fallen to the lot of a free people. Now is the time to stand together for success, and to see to it, too, that there shall never be a recurrence of such a war in the future.

Other speakers were Raymond V. Ingersoll, Park Commissioner of Brooklyn; Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, Vice President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

The International Longshoremen's Association held their outing at Duck Park, Whitestone Landing, L. I. There were speechmaking and athletic sports.

Holiday travel facilities from the Jersey Coast, already taxed to capacity, were further complicated yesterday when the Monmouth of the Jersey Central's Sandy Hook Line broke the shaft of her port engines. A relief boat was not to be had and the erstwhile Harbor Queen limped up and down the bay all day at half speed on a time table of her own, carrying no baggage and being aided by a tug to make a single landing in New York.

It will be several days before the break can be repaired and normal service resumed.

SAYS UNIONS BACK WILSON.

Duncan Asserts They Are with the President to Down Autocracy.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The loyalty of organized labor in the war was reaffirmed by James Duncan of Quincy, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and member of the American Mission to Russia, in an address at a labor demonstration on Boston Common today.

"The very large majority of the workers of our country," he said, "stand as a stone wall back of President Wilson and Congress. When it came to a defense of the Government and the institutions of our country there was no question about where the labor people's interest lay. Anything of an adverse nature which might affect our people, our Government, or our institutions would fall most heavily upon the wage earning portion of our population. Organized labor not only will protect the democracy of our own country, but demands, and is willing to fight for it, that democracy shall be extended to all the peoples of civilized countries.

"Prussian militarism aims to dominate the world, and this brings us face to face with the fact that we have reached a position in the development and advancement of nations where it is not safe for democracy and autocracy both to exist."

Referring to his recent visit to Russia, Mr. Duncan said:

"More than nine-tenths of the people of Russia are gladly supporting the Provisional Government and will do their very best to help to make and carry into effect a declaration of independence, which will scarcely be second to that of our own country. A small minority of the Russians, while favoring a democracy, like certain people of our own country, prefer to antagonize those who are active in the protection of the institutions of their country by adverse expression and deeds, in the misguided idea of desiring to see their peculiar fad accepted by the large majority.

GOMPERS ASKS FULL LOYALTY.

Would Deny Protection to Those Who Fail the Country.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 3.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said in a Labor Day address here today that persons unwilling to do their full duty in this hour of national peril were not entitled to the protection of the Republic.

"I am a pacifist—that is, I was until President Wilson asked Congress to declare war," said Gompers. "Now I would betray the great body of workingmen which I represent if I did not urge them to give their last full measure of devotion to the cause of world freedom.

"When I am hit on one cheek, I am willing to turn the other, but after that I have no more cheeks and must use the fists that God gave me for my protection. Men, women, and children have been murdered by a ruthless power that is today seeking world domination. First in the duty of every man and woman in America to give the best that is in them—whether on the field of battle or in the shop—to bring about the destruction of that power."

Gompers also made a vigorous reply to an editorial published in a local paper today, styling him "The Autocrat of American Labor," and urging that he should be "deposed."

CHAMP CLARK TALKS TO ELKS.

Opens Jersey Convention with an Address on Patriotism.

Special to The New York Times.

MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE, N. J., Sept. 3.—Speaker Champ Clark, speaking at the opening of the annual convention of the New Jersey State Elks Association, declared today that the reply of the President to the Pope's peace proposal would be read "forever and forever." He said that the President spoke for the American people and that every citizen should do all in his power to bring about success.

"We have not degenerated into a race of mollycoddles, as certain pessimists claim, a fact which will be clearly demonstrated in the immediate future," he said. "A finer body of young men never went forth to battle than our soldiers now swiftly forming in the ranks of war.

"In this supreme crisis of our affairs—not our's alone, but of the whole world's affairs—it is the duty of every American, male or female, native or naturalized, to support, aid, and sustain the Government in every manner possible—mentally, morally, physically, financially. That is the plain, imperative duty we owe to our ancestors, to ourselves, and above all to our posterity. From time immemorial orators, philosophers, statesmen, and poets have exalted patriotism as the sublime virtue. Centuries ago Horace sang: Dulce et Decorum Pro Patria Mori: It is Sweet and Glorious to Die for One's Country. However, that may be, it is sweet and glorious to live and work for one's country—and we can all do that much.

"We cannot in good conscience do less. I beg to suggest that patriotism does not consist entirely in public speeches, braying bands, flag-bedecked parades, and vociferous asseverations of love of country, but genuine patriotism consists in being a thoroughgoing American citizen, discharging all the various duties of citizenship every day of the 365, thereby showing forth the blessings and glories of our free and beneficent institutions to all the world. That's the real way for you and us to prove our patriotism, for it is written, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.'"

THRONGS TAX HOTELS TO UTMOST CAPACITY

Influx Even Greater Than That Attending Army and Navy Football Game.

New York entertained more out-of-town guests yesterday than ever before in its history, according to the registers of all the leading hotels. The nearest approach to last night's crush was during the Army and Navy football game last Fall. Practically all the reservations had been taken early last week, but a greater influx began on Friday and Saturday and continued yesterday until every conceivable emergency in accommodating the guests had been resorted to by the managers.

Of course the holidays always bring people in great numbers to the city, but the explanation for the thousands here at this time lies in the fact that there are so many officers of the army and navy here awaiting orders to go to the cantonments or elsewhere. Then there are the commissions which are still here. The Vanderbilt is housing the members of the French mission and also representatives of the British committees and recruiting bureaus. At every other large hotel in the city some branch of foreign service or committee has a representative. The McAlpin Hotel has been a scene of great activity recently because of the meetings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other conventions, and most of these are tarrying over the holidays. Frank A. Ready, office manager of the McAlpin, explained the influx by showing several of the registration sheets.

"Most of those who have registered here are army officers," he said. "And in the majority of cases you will note that members of officers' families are with them. Honeymoons—why, we never in all our history saw so many of them as right now. Our new annex is almost finished, and if it was open we could have filled it up last night very easily.

"The hotel men like to emphasize the point that the crowded conditions never last for more than a day or two, for the outgoing crowd is usually every bit as big as the throng pouring into town, and New York in its hotel accommodation is always 'flexibly hospitable' and able to take care of one more, and still one more.

SAYS FOE FIRED SALONIKI.

Jewish Federation Appeals for Aid for the Stricken Population.

The Federation of Oriental Jews of America announced yesterday the receipt of cable advices according to which the recent disastrous fire at Saloniki, Macedonia, was caused by the explosion of enemy bombs, destroying practically the entire city and leaving the population homeless, shelterless, and without food.

A statement issued by the federation asserted that unless immediate relief was sent there was danger that nearly 150,000 men, women, and children would perish. Ninety per cent. of this population is Jewish, according to the federation. The request was made that contributions for the relief of stricken Salonikins be sent to the Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers, 20 Exchange Place, the Chairman of which is Felix M. Warburg and the Treasurer Arthur Lehman.

BRINGING UP GUNS FOR FLANDERS FIGHT

Transport of Howitzers from Vimy Ridge Required Four or Five Days.

HAULED ALONG BYROADS

Gunners Welcomed the Change from Captured German Quarters to Clean Wayside Billets.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE, Aug. 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Assault on a new point in the German lines in the west, such as was begun a few weeks ago in Flanders, is preceded by many weeks of preparatory activity. The moving up to their new positions of hundreds of batteries of artillery is only one phase of this preparatory activity, but one which requires an infinite amount of labor and transport.

To move a battery of howitzers from the old Vimy Ridge battlefield to the new Flanders battlefield requires, roughly, four or five days. An account of this process of transfer has been written for The Associated Press by Lieutenant K. N. Colville, attached to 000 Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery. He writes:

"We were not sorry to leave Petitcourt. Its last occupants had been certain Huns, and these folks are not at the best of times very desirable tenants, while their time in occupation of Petitcourt had latterly been very far from 'best,' not even good, in fact. Long before they left, the houses had been suffered to fall into such a state of disrepair that they were driven to living in the cellars, which they had enlarged and deepened for the purpose. Here they had spent days at a time without emerging to the light of heaven, and the sanitary arrangements whatever they may have been, had evidently broken down badly.

"000 Heavy Battery, R. G. A., in due course came to occupy the scene of the desolation which itself had helped to create. This, indeed, is the tragedy of the heavy gunner's life. He arrives opposite some pleasant tree-swathed village, admires from his point of vantage across the valley the white château, and thinks enviously of the comfortable quarters it is affording to the other side. In a few weeks, or a few months, it is his turn to occupy that promised land. But, alas! he wishes himself back on Pisgah, away from the smell and the filth and the ghastly ruin of this shell-torn place.

"Such a spot was Petitcourt, and we were not sorry when we learned that our work here was done, and that we were to go and repeat the operation elsewhere. For before we could again ply our grim task there must be a brief interval of movement, of the open road, of the comradeship it brings to men and horses.

Can Move at Quick Notice.

"We had a day or two to make preparations for our journey, and the time was fully occupied. At a pinch we could move at a few hours' notice, but trench warfare encourages one to accumulate stores and articles of luxury which may as well be properly disposed of if possible, for nothing of it all can be taken except the equipment laid down. So our surplus stores were returned to Quelmance, and our odds and ends of furniture, home-made beds and tables saved from the ruins of the village, were distributed among our neighbors. Then, the day before the start, the guns were pulled out from Petitcourt, and the whole battery, united once more, spent the night down at the wagon lines, all ready for an early start next morning.

"A light rain was falling, a thing so common in the battle area that we have ceased to count it as good or evil: it is part of the persistent order of nature. The vocalists of the battery carolled snatches of all manner of songs, sentimental, burlesque, or bellicose. One of the last kind proudly told how

> We fought them on the Marne,
> We fought them on the Aisne;
> We gave them hell at New Chapelle.
> And here we are again.

"At last the appointed hour arrived, and the cortège, half a mile long, filed out in column of route on to the road.

"All morning we wound along; our progress was slow, for there was much traffic on the roads, and we had two villages to pass through. We could not take the direct north-and-south route to our destination, for that would entail too much crossing of the main lines of transport. We must go back to one of the hubs from which these lines radiate, like spokes, and from this turn back along the spoke that leads to our assigned point on the iron-girt wheel's perimeter.

"Midday brings a long halt in the neighborhood of water troughs, and a drink and a bite of food for man and beast. The rain has lifted, the sound of gunfire has died away behind us.

Guns Parked Each Night.

"After dinner one of the subalterns, with a sergeant and an orderly, goes on to see to our night's billet. The essentials which the billeting officer must keep in mind are three: Horses, men, and officers must be close together. The vehicles must be parked so as to be easily pulled out on the morrow. Room to turn the guns there must be, and the standing must be good, or the wheels will be deep in the soft ground by morning. The horses stand in an open field, into which some of the limbered wagons are taken for the picketing ropes to be made fast to. The other vehicles are parked in byroads. At night the horses are taken to water, brought back, rubbed down, fed and left in charge of a picket, while the men go to their billets and the welcome meal which the cooks have been preparing.

"There are other batteries moving on the same road, and one must go out first in the morning. We elect to move first next morning, so we must be up and about early, for there is plenty to do before 'Boot and saddle!' The horses must be watered, groomed and fed, the men must breakfast and their kit be stowed. The routine of this day and its successors is like that of the first. As we move further back, which we do for the first two days, the country changes. Further back the country wears a more prosperous air than in the war-worn parts we have come from. Our second night, indeed, is spent in a town where the civilian element outnumbers the British soldiery, and the houses are real houses and not a night's lodgings for so many 'hommes' and so many 'chevaux,' with particular attention to the commodiousness of their 'caves.'

"Occasionally we pass other units moving up. Once we pass another heavy battery returning to the line after a long rest. Its paintwork gleams, and its metal twinkles, and its horses are glossy and fat. We envy them a little as we look sadly at our own dear, weather-beiten 'Nellies.' The incoming gunners look a little contemptuously at our much-scraped paint and dulled harness.

"By the end of the fourth day we are getting near the firing line again. We see 'Archie' bursts in the sky ahead of us; we see sausage balloons, and we pass numberless dumps of ammunition, timber, supply and the rest. That night we are billeted in the village where our wagon lines are in future to be, and the next day a short march will take us up to our position in action. But only the guns and a very few wagons will perform that journey. It will be long before the battery as a whole takes the road again. The trek is over. Once again we are face to face with the Hun."

300,000 AUTOS USED BY WARRING POWERS

Entente Alone Has Approximately 160,000 in Use, According to Japanese Statistics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—There are approximately 300,000 automobiles being used on both sides of the war, not including motor transports to be put in the field by the United States, according to a compilation just completed by the Japanese Government, which has been investigating the matter.

The principal Entente belligerents have approximately 160,000 automobiles in use, and the Central Powers 130,000. The automobiles in use by the Entente powers are distributed as follows:

England, 30,000, including 15,000 for the conveyance of supplies; France, 80,000, including 25,000 for carrying supplies; Russia, 40,000, including 20,000 for carrying supplies; Italy, 10,000, including 5,000 for carrying supplies; Belgium, 10,300; Rumania, 1,700, and Serbia, 125.

The numbers of outomobiles used for war service by the Central Powers are: Germany, 100,000, including 25,000 for conveyance of supplies; Austria-Hungary, 30,000, including 30 for carrying goods; Turkey, 750, including 50 for conveying goods, and Bulgaria, 300.

French Cabinet Shakeup?

PARIS, Sept. 3.—A complete remodeling of the Cabinet appears to be more and more probable, says the Matin, which adds that in such an event Premier Ribot will not present the collective resignation of the Ministry until he has a new combination ready.

Men of all shades of political opinion are mentioned in this connection, but any prediction at this time is characterized as premature.

DRASTIC WAR TAX AGAIN DEFEATED

Continued from Page 1.

Government. Under the pressure of the demand to keep down the taxes on corporations we are being prossed back across the danger line, for no Government on earth can stand such a strain as this war will make on our finances.

"We are in a zone where there is great peril to us. Great Britain, a rock of Gibraltar in finances, is already at her wits' ends. In the beginning she assumed she could take care of her own financial burdens and those of her allies as well. But see, here in the Ides of March she is tottering to financial ruin, her power to carry on the war burden absolutely breaking. She is forced to change her financial system and to turn to this country for support.

"Do you let us make a mistake, sound and rich as we are. This war, such as never was dreamed of before, is sweeping away millions with every tick of the clock."

Senator La Follette then turned to the prices charged by corporations to the Allies purchasing munitions of war. These were "unconscionable," he said, and started the wave of high prices over this country.

"There are 20,000,000 families in the United States, which means that for every billion dollars of war expenses there is a burden of $50 for the head of each family. For this year the $20,000,000,000 war estimates means a burden of $1,000 on every family—$200 in cash and an involuntary mortgage of $800 on every home."

Refuses to Listen to Simmons.

Senator La Follette closed his speech and left the chamber as Senator Simmons walked into the middle aisle to reply.

"The Senator from Wisconsin," said Mr. Simmons, "is attempting to lead the Senate to believe there was no provision in the bill taking care of a 6 per cent. increase of capital between the pre-war period and the taxable year. He is attempting to get the Senate to believe the amendments to the bill recently reported defining capital permit surplus and undivided profits to escape taxation by being called capital.

"I call attention to the fact that the provision taking care of this point was in the original bill and has been there right along, and it is not a provision which allows surplus and undivided profits to escape taxation by being called capital.

"The Senator from Wisconsin is a member of the Finance Committee. He sat in the committee during consideration of the item involved, and he never made any protest. He sat in the committee during the discussion of the previous revenue bill, which had the same provision, and he never made any protest. During all those weeks he never opened his lips in the committee or on the floor of the Senate against these provisions he now calls vitiating."

Senator Borah interrupted to say that Senator La Follette had made a speech on the floor of the Senate in the debate on the previous revenue bill, using almost the same words as he had used today.

"I suspect he made the same speech," said Mr. Borah.

"I didn't know that," Senator Simmons replied. "The profits of the United States Steel Corporation will be $480,000,000 this year," he continued, "and under the amendment proposed by this committee will be subject to the maximum tax of 60 per cent."

"What amount will it have to pay?" asked Senator Jones of Washington.

Would Have to Pay $183,734,000.

"The United States Steel Corporation will have to pay $183,734,000," answered Senator Simmons. Senator La Follette had contended the Steel Corporation would have to pay only $20,000,000. The Chairman of the Finance Committee mentioned other corporations, among them the General Motors, which, he said, would pay $1,500,000 additional in war tax under the pending bill as amended, and the du Pont company, which would pay an additional $10,000,000 war tax. Ten other corporations, which he did not name, he said would pay $...136,000 more under the bill as amended by the Finance Committee.

"It is astonishing to me," continued Mr. Simmons, "that the Senator from Wisconsin, who wants to raise money from the corporations, should assume this attitude. It is astounding that when we bring in an amendment to raise $500,000,000 more than the original bill he should arise and make all sorts of insinuations as to the individual motives of the committee."

Following Mr. Simmons's speech the Senate voted on Senator La Follette's first amendment, which was to levy a straight tax of 70 per cent. on excess profits. Originally it was 72 per cent., but he changed it with the consent of the Senate. After it was decisively beaten, Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey made a brief speech, characterizing the La Follette amendments for excessive taxes as "vicious."

"They would close practically all small corporations," he said, "and even the tax proposed by the committee would seriously affect business. There is a danger point, and surely it is below 70 per cent. To impair industry at this time, when we need all our industrial strength for the use of the army and navy, is practically to make certain a German victory."

Senator Borah referred to Senator Frelinghuysen's argument as "a tearful plea." He said he believed that the men who had made so much from war profits would not consider that the 31 5-8 per cent. war profits tax imposed by the committee, amendment was the full measure of the contribution they should make to the cause of the Government. He said taxation should not take from industrial corporations any money needed for the preservation of that industry, but he would take every penny above that need.

"It is necessary to the proper prosecution of the war I would take every dollar above $10,000 a year from the income of every man in the United States," he said. He called as witness Lloyd George and Bonar Law, reading from their views on taxation in England. The British tax on excess profits, he said, had gone from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. and was now 80 per cent.

Mr. Borah criticised what he termed "the gross liberality of the Finance Committee plan," saying that a 31⅝ per cent. tax on war profits left too much wealth which should be contributed to the nation. He gave a list of corporations, with figures showing what would be left in their treasuries as unconscripted excess profits after the proposed excess profits tax was levied. That list follows:

De Pont de Nemours Powder Co.	$35,692,352
Armour & Co.	11,656,690
Bethlehem Steel Company	20,656,690
Hercules Powder Company	7,273,806
United States Steel Corporation	137,342,883
Swift & Co.	13,736,000
United Fruit Company	7,966,639

"These figures are compiled from the statistics of corporate incomes for 1916," said Mr. Borah. "In some instances the residuum left to the corporation treasuries would be even more stupendous if we were considering the year we will come to consider in levying this tax. As to the Steel Corporation, for example, from incomplete figures I am able to say that for the year 1917 the net profit of that concern, after paying the 31⅝ per cent. tax, would be $188,730,191."

Senator Smoot of Utah began an argument in reply to Senator La Follette and Senator Borah, which was not concluded when the Senate session ended. He began by listing the billions called for by the executive departments for the first year of the war, calling attention to the fact that $7,000,000,000 was to be loaned to the Allies, leaving in round numbers $12,500,000,000.

"The taxes in the pending bill," he commented, "would raise $2,500,000,000. Any one who says we are raising only 14 per cent. of the money by taxes is not stating the fact."

Mr. Smoot said that an 80 per cent. war tax in England was equivalent to a 46 per cent. tax here. This he figured out by showing statistics of business in England in the pre-war period of that country, where business was very good before the war. In this country, where business was below normal in the pre-war period, the difference in profits after the war and before the war was greater.

The Senate then voted on the La Follette amendment to levy a flat tax of 65 per cent. on war profits, defeating it 55 to 17.

FOOD BUREAU APPEALS FOR SAVING OF SUGAR

Not Enough Ships to Move the Crop, and Allies Need Part of American Supply.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Reduced consumption of sugar was asked of the American people today by the food administration in order that a threatened shortage in the allied countries may be averted. Lack of ships to move the Cuban and Hawaiian crops promptly, it is urged, makes it necessary that this country shall share its supply with Europe.

"The conservation asked of the American people," the administration's statement says, "does not necessarily demand great sacrifices. It needs only the elimination of waste and the careful use of sugar to enable America to make up the difference required by the needs of the Allies.

"It is not actually a lack of sugar that emphasizes the need for its conservation in the United States so much as it is inability to get the sugar to the places where it is needed. The world's shortage is comparatively small and is confined to Europe. With the stocks on hand in this country and in Cuba and those now coming from Hawaii, it would appear that with proper management, and with speculation and hoarding eliminated, there need be no scarcity even in the immediate future while awaiting the new crop.

"The lack of adequate shipping facilities to reach the sources of supply and the imperative demand to supply the needs of our allies constitute the sugar problem of the United States."

The world's sugar supply is estimated this year at 18,659,792 tons, against an average production of 18,712,997. American consumption for the first half of the present year was slightly larger than last year, which the food administration attributes to hoarding in the household. The Cuban crop this year was up to normal, as were the Hawaiian, Philippine, and Japanese yields. These supplies can be moved but slowly because of the absence of ships. Both the American cane and beet crops will be larger than normal.

LIMITS MILK CONSUMPTION.

France Forbids Use After 9 A. M. in Public Eating Places.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The consumption of milk or cream, pure or mixed with tea, coffee, chocolate or any other preparation, is forbidden after 9 o'clock in the morning in all cafés, restaurants, tea rooms, and lunch houses throughout France by an order, effective Oct. 1, which was issued today by the Minister of Provisions. Railroad lunch rooms are excepted from the ruling.

Instructions were issued at the same time to prefects to consider the advisability of instituting milk cards in centres where a shortage of milk is threatened so as to assure the required supply for children, the aged, and sick.

A "beverage section" has been organized at the Provision Ministry to collect information regarding supplies of beverages, such as wine, cider, and beer, supervise their distribution, devise means to prevent speculation and excessive prices, and assure equitable distribution in each category in the regions where one or the other is the favorite beverage.

DUTCH DROP NEGOTIATIONS.

Temporarily Suspend Efforts for Release of Cargoes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Efforts on the part of the Minister of the Netherlands to obtain the release of any of the fifty or more Dutch ships now in New York Harbor loaded with wheat, corn, and fodder have been dropped, it was reported tonight, pending the arrival of the special mission from Holland.

A deadlock now exists, which, it is said, can be broken only by the agreement of the Dutch Government to unload the ships and use them to carry cargoes of wheat and sugar from Australia and Java. The Minister has refused to adopt that course. The mission, it is understood, has full instructions in regard to its position when negotiations are taken up.

The Administrative Board of the Export Council has held that Holland has sufficient coal to supply her own needs for at least two or three months and that a strict rationing system must then become effective in dealing with Holland and other neutral countries of Europe in order to conserve America's supplies for its own needs and those of its allies.

An agreement on the part of the Dutch Government to put thousands of tons of shipping into the trade with Australia and Java in return for a percentage of the commodities thus made available is apparently about the only basis for further negotiations at this time. This, it is understood, would involve the abandonment of shipments of fodder and would practically end any chance of Holland obtaining wheat from the United States, even under severe restrictions, before Dec. 1.

DUTCH ASK CHEAPER FOOD.

Hope Based on Making Terms for Handling Belgian Relief.

AMSTERDAM, Sunday, Sept. 2, (Delayed.)—Representing 150,000 workers, a trade union congress, that met here today, discussed food problems in connection with the stoppage of imports from America and the unfavorable outlook for the home crops, which have been greatly damaged by continuous rainstorms. The meeting adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to reduce the maximum prices on food, fuel, and shoe leather and to take other measures to prevent misery and want among the working classes during the coming Winter.

One speaker at the conference, representing the Rotterdam dock workers, advocated a stiffer attitude by labor toward the Dutch Government. He said the Entente would not permit Belgium to starve, America would have to send grain for that purpose and would not insist on Holland herself remaining without grain while she was handling the Belgian supplies.

Chairman Oudegeest remarked that it was useless to appeal for the assistance of the American labor organization because, he said, "the American Government is not well disposed toward us and the American organization will not obstruct its Government."

In this connection it may be noted that the Niews van den Dag indulges in sarcastic comment on "America unrightfully withholding food from the Dutch people, notwithstanding that she claims to be fighting for right and democracy." The newspaper adds that Belgian refugees and escaped prisoners of war are welcome to share the meagre bread ration of the Dutch people, but that it is unreasonable to expect Holland to feed the thousands of other strangers within her borders and that Holland ought to refuse to handle Belgian relief goods unless, for instance, for every shipment to Belgium an equal quantity were permitted to remain in Holland.

GIVE WAR ALARM, ROOT URGES BAR

Continued from Page 1.

at the door through which oppression would enter. It is not so easy for the farmer to see there will be a difference in his crops, or in the sale of them; for the manufacturer to see that any one will stop wearing clothes or shoes or using machinery, but it is easy for us to see that with the domination of that military system that subordinates the law, that makes the bar but a cog to an administrative system of government, and leaves to the bench no independence—it is easy for the lawyer to see that everything he has contended for of individual liberty and the supremacy of the law over executive power—will be attacked and destroyed if we do not succeed in this war."

Mr. Root spoke after he had been elected Chairman of the conference.

The delegates indorsed a plan for giving war time legal assistance, which pledges the lawyers to give legal aid to those entering the Federal or State service and the local exemption boards, to conserve the practice of lawyers entering such service, to co-operate in relief work, including gratuitous assistance in probating the estates of those who have died while in the service, and to assist the Federal and State authorities in all activities in connection with the war, including furnishing public speakers for the promotion of patriotism and patriotic endeavor.

Henry R. Rathbone of Chicago, who proposed the resolution, was authorized to offer it before the American Bar Association, which meets here tomorrow. Efforts made in many cities to give free legal aid to the worthy poor were indorsed in a resolution urging State and local bar associations to foster the formation in their respective jurisdictions of legal aid societies.

A resolution designed to raise the standard of qualifications for those intending to enter the profession was adopted. It recommended to State and local bar associations that "a systematic endeavor be made to elevate the standards of the profession, and that a more careful investigation be made into the moral character of applicants for admission to the bar."

Further investigation of the question of sterilizing criminals will be abandoned by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, which decided that there is no further necessity for such research "until scientific, statistical, and social work has been completed by the various agencies engaged therein, to a sufficient extent to provide a basis upon which some definite action may be erected."

The Institute adopted a resolution requesting Congress to amend the Harrison Drug act so as to protect more fully the user of drugs, as well as the dispenser. Thomas M. Osborne spoke tonight before the institute on "Common Sense in Prison Management."

The following officers were elected by the Bureau of Comparative Law; Director, Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, Conn.; Secretary, Robert P. Shick, Philadelphia, Penn.; Treasurer, Eugene C. Massie, Richmond, Va.

Speaking before the section of legal education tonight, Walter W. Cook of Connecticut urged the adoption by the American Bar Association of a plan for the creation by joint action of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools of a council authorized and equipped to examine from time to time all the law schools in the United States and publicly to classify them, according to a practically ideal standard of legal education.

A proposed uniform law relating to the use of the flag was the only one finally adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Other proposals were referred back to committees. The suggested law which will be recommended for an enactment by State Legislatures is strict in its prohibitions of the use of the flag for advertising purposes.

Boris Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the judicial section tonight.

FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

The original Turkish blend

20 FOR 15¢

222

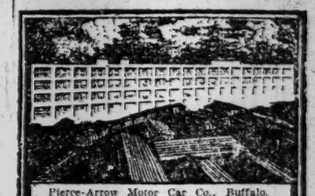
"He was a good friend—but a poor Executor"

One often hears that comment. Settling an estate successfully calls for more than good intentions. Principally it calls for years of "knowing how."

Our own considerable success in settling estates springs from long practical experience—coupled with personal kindly consideration for the families of those who leave their affairs in our hands.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

In Financial District: 60 BROADWAY
In Shopping Center: FIFTH AVENUE AT 34TH ST.
In Harlem: 125TH ST. AND LENOX AVE.
In Bronx: 148TH ST. AND THIRD AVE.



Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co., Buffalo. F. B. Hubbard, Architect.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner has satisifed
Colgate & Co.
The Robert Gair Co.
Bush Terminal Co.
Great A. & P. Tea Co.
Standard Oil Co.
Vacuum Oil Co.

How do you *know* this? Because every one of them has given Turner numerous repeat orders.

TURNER Construction Co.

Officers' Uniforms Of Sprucest Soldierly Bearing, $40 and $45

THERE'S no cock-sparrow strut, no swagger of the swashbuckler about these Outfits, for the *American Gentleman* and *American Officer* are one and indivisible.

Uniforms of sprucest soldierly bearing, tailored under my personal supervision, of finest materials, outside and reverse side. Exacting attention to individual fit and becomingness.

Olive Drab Serge Uniforms, $40 and $45.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Business Slow?

IT'S probably due not so much to the war as to your fear of the war.

Our clients who have gone ahead with their advertising and selling efforts report increases in business.

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

ARMY OFFICERS
Uniforms and Equipments

Serge Uniforms, Caps, Puttee Leggings, Leather and Cloth Bedding Rolls, Raincoats, Trunks, Holsters, Sheeplined Trench Coats and 5,000 other articles ready for immediate delivery at unequalled prices.

ARMY AND NAVY STORE CO., Inc., 245 West 42d St. (North side of St.) Bet. B'way and 8th Av.

Don't confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar trade names.

BUSINESS OPENINGS.

A Business Opportunity advertisement in The New York Times brings together men determined on trade. All advertising investigated.—Advt

Suits That Are Good for Every Season

Why not take advantage of these season-end reductions on Spring and Summer suits?

The Spring weights are in effect about the same as Fall weights—and there are many in this sale which are decidedly suitable for Fall use, in weight, shade and pattern of fabric.

That they were made for Spring, and subjected to clearance reductions because of that fact, will be a happy afterthought when they are giving you comfort and style satisfaction in the Fall.

These opportunities for saving are made more emphatic by the certainty of much higher prices next season than the original prices of these suits.

$25.00 to $20.00 Suits	Reduced to	$15.50
$30.00 to $25.00 Suits	"	$18.50
$37.50 to $35.00 Suits	"	$ 4.50
$48.00 to $35.00 Suits	"	$29.50

Weber and Heilbroner
Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad · 241 Broadway · 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway · 42d and Fifth Avenue

Going Away?

STRAIGHTEN up your affairs, at the time of your enlistment—or even before you enter the service. Don't wait until the last. Rent a safe deposit box *now* for the things which you value most.

The MERCANTILE Safe Deposit Company
115 BROADWAY NEW YORK
ESTABLISHED 1870

Correct Fall Silhouette Insists on Our La B'dale Corsets

Fall models are in readiness for slender, medium and ample figures, each perfect in construction and line.

From $3 to $8.50.

Of flesh or white coutil or broche in front-lace and back-lace models.

Second Floor.
All Cars Transfer to
BloomingdaleS
Lex. to 3d Ave., 59th to 60th Sts.

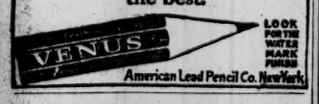
Like the Squirrel and the HoneyBee store up some food for Winter

SAVE THE FRUIT CROP

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons and in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags.

VENUS 10¢ PENCIL
17 Black Degrees and 2 Copying.
For those who demand the best.



UNLISTED INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market published in The Annalist every Monday gives prices of first-class investments not quoted elsewhere. The Annalist, 10 cents on all newsstands; $4.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ENGINEERS REJOICE AT COMING SAILING

"Three Cheers for Spartanburg, but Oh, You France!" the Privates Shout.

PREPARE TO SEE FAMILIES

Troops Engage Quarters for Visitors —Great Storehouses Now to be Filled.

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 3.—The news that there was to be only a short halt along the route from Broadway to France, that there was to be no long period of tedious "home" training here, brought forth much enthusiasm tod- among the men of the Twenty-second Engineers and the headquarters troop, the only units now here. There were impromptu celebrations throughout Camp Wadsworth, and tonight a big detachment of the engineers, seeing the sights of Spartanburg, gathered in the city's largest square and shouted till hoarse, "Three cheers for Spartanburg, but oh, you France!"

For the enlisted men the departure talk has reached the stage where they are already discussing the best way to "do" Paris on furlough. The officers, however, are still preserving an official ignorance of the time of leaving.

This morning the news was unknown to the enlisted men, and it was only when a local afternoon newspaper began to circulate through the camp that the jubilation began. Work on a hundred jobs was abandoned, men pelted one another with the nearest thing handy—generally torn up cotton bushes—and as for cheers, everybody got them. They whooped for Wilson, Tommy Atkins, General O'Ryan, and Colonel Vanderbilt, and groaned in impressively long drawn out choruses for "Kaiser Bill and the Huns." Then, as the first exuberance wore off, they plunged back to the work in hand.

Realty Offices Besieged.

Later the real estate offices of the city were besieged by the men who sought to get accommodations for their families so that all could be together for the short time before departure. All sorts of rents were offered, but the local dealers, following out the policy of "no gouging," rented out their entire lists in a short time at normal prices. The hotels, too, piled up big reservation lists, and the indications are that every rentable space will be taken up before the end of the week, many telegraphic requests arriving from New York.

Still refusing to be interviewed on the departure, Major Gen. O'Ryan spent the entire day at the camp familiarizing himself with its detail. He installed the Adjutant's and Quartermaster's offices in temporary quarters, and these departments immediately went to work grappling with the big problems of organization. The Quartermaster Corps was busy establishing two great refrigerators for the storage of the tons of fresh meat that are arriving, while the Adjutant received the reports of the scores of recently commissioned reserve officers who have been assigned to the camp for practical instruction. A large number of reserve men are to be detailed here to the Ordnance and Quartermaster branches, all graduated from Middle and Far Western training camps.

Major J. Leslie Kincaid, intelligence officer, announced that Governor Whitman had accepted an invitation to visit the camp, probably Oct. 1. He will address the soldiers and be the city's guest at a reception and dinner dance.

Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, who will be at the camp at the same time, today addressed this letter to General O'Ryan:

"Permit me to extend to you and through you to your subordinate officers and enlisted men a most cordial welcome to South Carolina. I assure you that it is a great pleasure to have you with us, and I wish to advise you of my desire to co-operate with you in your work during the brief time you will probably be with us. I trust to have the pleasure of seeing you at an early date and to express to you in person the very great pleasure it gives me to have you within the borders of the State."

More Regiments to Go Soon.

Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, N. G. N. J., who constructed Camp Wadsworth, today was notified that he had been appointed a Major in the regular service, his commission to take effect immediately. Major Kilpatrick said that the quarters for all of the infantry units of the division were ready and that additional regiments probably would leave New York in the next two days.

Adding to his statement that the strictest kind of discipline would be enforced at the camp General O'Ryan announced that the only cause for the granting of a furlough to either officers or men would be death in their families. He said that no man could afford to be away from the camp for even a short period.

Tomorrow the first of the immense stores of supplies will arrive at the camp. Long freight trains, loaded heavily, have been at the local yards for two days and with the clearing away of construction leftovers at the ten Quartermaster warehouses the storage of the supplies will begin. Tons of sugar, coffee and the like will be stored away, much of it for the use of the recruits who are to be drilled here after the guardsmen leave.

CAMP DEVENS IS READY.

Men Assigned There Will Be Taken Care Of Upon Arrival.

AYER, Mass., Sept. 3.—Camp Devens, the national army cantonment here, will be ready to accommodate the first increment of drafted men upon their arrival here on Wednesday. Although a few of the buildings are not yet completed preparations have been made for the reception and care of the men.

Adjt. Gen. Jesse F. Stevens today advised men entering the camp to take with them only the barest necessities. He said that the Quartermaster Department was prepared to take care of every man and soon after his arrival would furnish full equipment.

The completed buildings include 199 two-story company barracks, seventy-four officers' quarters, seventeen administration buildings, fourteen detached barracks, ten infantry buildings, fifteen medical buildings, three light artillery units, one sanitary unit, division headquarters, ammunition train, supply units, bakery unit of seven buildings, ten Quartermaster stores, forty-one company stores, four guard houses, three Post Offices, and refrigeration plant. The hospital unit, of fifty-nine buildings, is more than half complete.

The two months' work has included, in addition to the construction of these buildings, the construction of a water system with a daily capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, a complete sewerage system, with over twenty miles of pipe, and a complete lighting system, besides twenty separate heating plants. A force of 9,000 men has been employed at an expense of about $400,000 a week. The building of the camp required 30,000,000 feet of lumber.

TO PUT 15,000 MEN IN NEW STATE GUARD

Adjutant General Sherrill Plans to Use Members of Home Defense Corps Who Are Willing.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—Plans for enlisting the New York Guard up to 15,000 men by taking over of as many members of the Home Defense Corps as are willing to join and creating new units in counties that have no armories, preference being given to the Defense Corps men, have been approved by Governor Whitman and were outlined today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, the new Adjutant General. He made the following statement:

"The New York Guard will be reorganized in co-operation with existing home defense units, and there will be established depot units of the guard, not only in all existing armories, but also, when application is made therefor, in the many counties which did not possess a unit of the old National Guard. In every case where a new depot unit is to be formed, preference will be given to drilled and uniformed Home Defense units in that county.

"When these Home Defense units were so patriotically organized, it was expected that rifles would be provided for them by the Federal Government, but this has proven impossible, and the exponse and responsibility have now fallen upon the State.

"It is the purpose of the Governor to provide an armed force of not to exceed 15,000 men, thus complying not only with present necessity for protection of life and property, but also with the constitutional requirement that he constantly maintain an armed force within the State. This armed force, the New York Guard, will be apportioned throughout the different counties of the State, and the quotas made up after careful consideration of the population of the counties, the necessity for guarding certain points, &c.

"Members of depot units already formed and to be formed and such members of those Home Defense units who between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, shall be accepted and enlisted in those depot units, will be armed by the State, not to exceed a total of 15,000 men.

"All members of Home Defense units who are unable or unwilling to enlist in the depot units shall by their commanding officers be passed into a Home Defense Reserve, unarmed by the State, but they will continue to drill and will serve their community in times of emergency. To this Home Defense Reserve shall belong all Home Defense units which own arms and which shall not, between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, enlist in the depot units of the new State Guard.

CARTRIDGE INQUIRY URGED BY CROZIER

General Would Find Cause of Defect in Supply Sent to Pershing's Force.

BAKER TO BE HEARD TODAY

Senate Military Committee Wants Secretary to Explain and May Act Further.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—From two quarters appeals were made to the War Department today for an investigation of the cause of the defectiveness of the ammunition for small arms which was sent to the American expeditionary force in France commanded by General Pershing.

Senator Chamberlain, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, called on Secretary of War Baker and insisted that there should be an immediate and thorough investigation. At the same time Brig. Gen. William Crozier, as Chief of Ordnance, wrote to Brig. Gen. McCain, the Adjutant General of the army, asking for an immediate investigation.

About one-third of the small-arms ammunition sent with the expeditionary forces was found to be defective on account of poor primers. A statement has been issued by the War Department asserting that this defect has been corrected. General Crozier's letter to the Adjutant General follows:

"Certain small-arms ammunition supplied to the expeditionary force in France has been found to contain defective primers, and the commander of the force has been warned and duly advised in the premises by this department. I recommend that a board, whose membership shall include at least one competent chemist, be appointed to investigate the cause of the defect which has been found in these primers; the methods of inspection which are intended to guard against defects in small-arms ammunition; the adequacy of the measures taken in consequence of this incident, and all the circumstances connected therewith, and to make a full report upon the subject."

General Crozier said a small quantity of bromide, which retards fire for a fraction of a second, had been found in about 2 per cent. of the army's cartridges. Confidence was expressed by the General that the board would find that the defect was unavoidable, and not due to negligence either on the part of the manufacturers who supplied the chemical to the Government arsenal at Frankford or to Ordnance Department inspectors.

The Senate Military Committee decided to call Secretary Baker before it tomorrow for explanation of the matter, and will decide then whether to pursue an investigation of its own. Whether the inquiry suggested by General Crozier shall be made will be decided by Secretary Baker when the request reaches him tomorrow.

Any defective ammunition which may have been supplied the navy by the War Department Ordnance Bureau will be traced and returned for remanufacture. While the faulty cartridges comprise about 2 per cent. of the army's stock, General Crozier said about 10 per cent. would have to be reprimed, since the slow-firing cartridges were mixed with others turned out from the Frankford arsenal during a certain period last Spring. New primers will be attached to all still in this country, and the quantity held by the expeditionary force will be used for target practice. Since each cartridge and each box bears the date of manufacture, it has been easy to find the stores turned out during the period when the imperfect chemical is known to have been used.

The danger attached to the use of this ammunition is that if a cartridge does not explode promptly and a soldier opens the rifle magazine to ascertain the trouble it may explode in his face. Soldiers have instructions not to open the magazine for several seconds if no explosion occurs.

The bromide in the potassium chlorate of the primers, General Crozier explained, was not detected in sufficient quantity by tests made at the arsenal to indicate possible danger. It was sufficient, however, to cause chemical action after the cartridges were made up.

"This is one of the troubles that we must expect under a scarcity of chemicals caused by interruption of world markets," said the General. "We may have others, but they will be as nearly unavoidable as we can make them. Others of the Allies had their minor troubles at the beginning of the war owing to the shutting down of the chemical supplies from Germany. I have every confidence that a full inquiry will show that no person in particular is at fault in this case."

IRISH LEADERS IN BELFAST.

Will Resume Convention Recently Held at Dublin.

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The southern members of the Constitutional Convention for Ireland proceeded to Belfast today, the deliberations being transferred to that city for a time.

While the silence respecting the details of the convention's work which the Government has imposed upon the press under the Defense of the Realm act, coupled with the reticence of the delegates themselves, makes it impossible to publish, or even learn, what the convention is accomplishing, the general impression in Ireland is hopeful, even unexpectedly hopeful. The fact that the convention is continuing its work in an atmosphere which is plainly one of hopefulness and friendliness gives grounds for optimism.

It was freely predicted in Ireland that the convention would find itself hopelessly divided, and break up after two or three sessions, but the fact that the delegates of all factions and creeds have been dining together and seen strolling together around the streets of Dublin indicates the bridging of the chasm which traditionally separates them, and is considered in itself an almost unforeseen and cheering development.

BELFAST, Sept. 3.—The members of the Irish convention arrived in Belfast tonight to hold sessions here for a few days.

The party, which includes John Redmond, was received at the station by the Belfast delegates.

Don't add water to Club Cocktails
by shaking with ice. Pour over large lumps of ice or cool the bottle.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.
New Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every Day

A Scoop! — At the Very Beginning of the Season!

One of the most desirable and hardest to obtain materials of the fall and winter this year is VELVET.

Gimbels Special Velvet Offering

Imported Chiffon Velvet
Double width, in 18 desirable colors and black
at $3.95 the Yard

Colors include Flesh, Pearl Gray, Old Rose, Gold, Gobelin Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Delft Blue, National Blue, Navy Blue, Hunter's Green, Bottle Green, Myrtle Green, Dark Brown, Seal Brown, Wistaria, Plum, Wine, Burgundy, and Black.

GIMBELS—Silk Section—Second Floor

Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.

James McCreery & Co.
5th Avenue ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY *34th Street*

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century—The Finest Silks the World Produces.

In stock at all seasons of the year.

Exhibition and Sale
Commencing Tuesday, September 4th

Autumn and Winter Model Materials

Plain and Novelty Silks, Velvets, Dress Goods, Trimmings and Laces

Many are identical to those employed by the foremost couturiers of Paris in fashioning the latest imported models to be exhibited at the various Fashion Displays during the month of September.

Georgette Crepe.....yd. 1.28 to 3.00	Military Stripe Silk.....yd. 98c to 3.00
Crepe de Chine.....yd. 1.35 to 3.00	Washable Striped Shirting Silk.....yd. 98c to 2.00
Imperial Satin.....yd. 1.25 to 3.00	White Washable Satin.....yd. 98c to 2.50
Novelty Plaid Silk.....yd. 98c to 3.50	

DRESS TRIMMINGS

This early showing of fine Dress Trimmings establishes the Fashion standard by which correct trimmings may be judged.

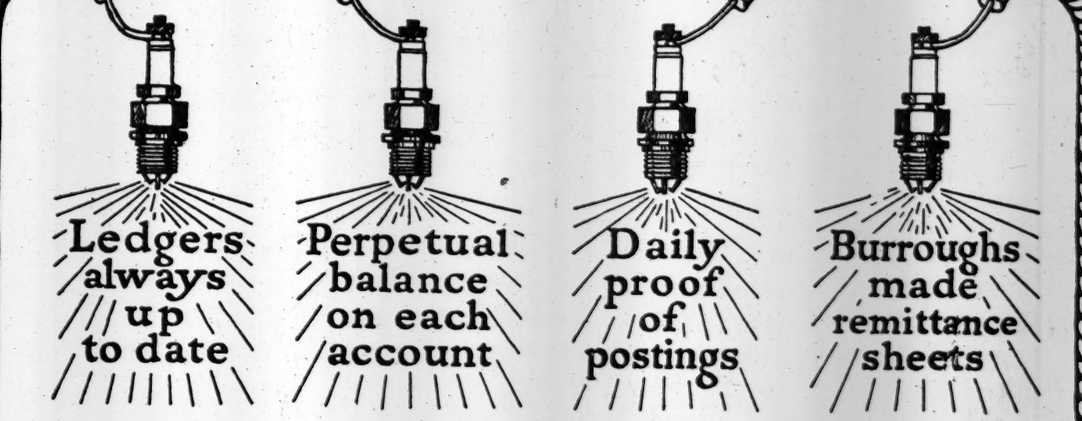
The assortments include the latest Importations in handsome Girdles, Garnitures and Tassels; Spangled Bands, Panels and Flouncings; Beaded Bands and Ornamental effects.

AUTUMN LACES

The markets have been thoroughly searched for the newest ideas in Paris Novelties and you will find them well represented in this advance Autumn showing

The assortment features the most desirable Trimming Laces from the foremost Foreign and Domestic designers.

Silver, Antique and Gold Laces richly embroidered and beaded on Black, White and Colored Tulle; filmy Cream Alencon and Chantilly Laces; finest textures of Chinese and Italian Filet Laces; embroidered and braided Georgette Crepe Flouncings and Silk Brussels Nets in the newest Fall shades.



Hitting on All Four

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting puts the spark into the bookkeeping department of the Simms Magneto Company, East Orange, N. J.

There's never a mis-fire in the Simms bookkeeping department. Day in and day out it does its work smoothly, accurately, efficiently. The trial balance never short-circuits it; extra work doesn't overload it.

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting makes it equal to all conditions. The ledgers are posted up to the minute, and checked by a positive daily proof of posting.

The balance due on each account is automatically computed and printed.

The trial balance is the work of a few hours.

The Burroughs-made remittance sheets which the Simms Company sends out with its checks are legible and accurate.

Incidentally, the time saved every month on this job alone is measured not by minutes—but hours.

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting has made Simms bookkeeping 95% automatic—and it is so easy to operate the Burroughs machine, that the other five per cent can be supplied by anyone who can read.

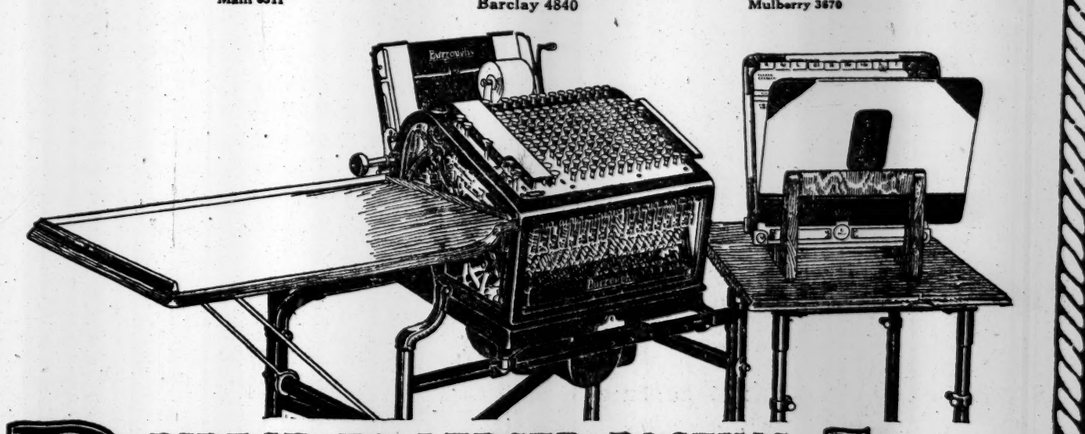
Card or loose leaf ledgers may be used.

The Simms Magneto Company is just one of the hundreds of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting boosters in and around New York. We can give you some very interesting information about any of these installations. A 'phone call will bring a Burroughs man to your office at any time.

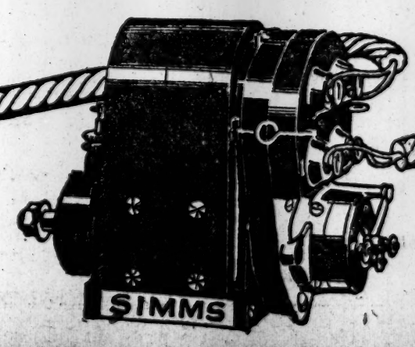
BROOKLYN: Lawyers Title Building, 188 Montague Street, Main 6311

NEW YORK OFFICE: Astor House Building, 217 Broadway, Barclay 4840

NEWARK: Essex Building, 31 Clinton Street, Mulberry 3670



DIRECT-TO-LEDGER POSTING
Burroughs



PUT ALABAMA MEN UNDER CLOSE GUARD

Soldiers Who Caused Disturbance at Camp Mills Now Undergoing Punishment.

SIXTY-NINTH IS APPEASED

Regimental Commanders Arrange a Peace Treaty—Thousands Visit Soldiers at Van Cortlandt Park.

Although a few men of the 165th Regiment, (Sixty-ninth of New York,) at Camp Mills, L. I., felt resentment for the attack on their sentries on Sunday night by forty members of the 167th Regiment of Alabama, who tried to break from camp, the possibility of the incident developing general hostility between the regiments was disposed of yesterday by an exchange of courtesies by the commanders. When this became known last night throughout the camp of the Sixty-ninth the men considered the trouble settled, and when Major Gen. W. A. Mann arrives from Washington this morning to take command of the camp and the division he will find no friction among the troops.

Junior officers and the men of the Sixty-ninth, who have been chiefly responsible for the maintenance of discipline and good order at the camp pending the assembling of the other units of the division, were much annoyed by the breach of camp regulations because the disturbance was of such dimensions as to attract the attention of the higher commanding officers. As none of the orders of the sentries to halt was heeded the entire guard had to be called out, with some of the military police, to round up the disturbers.

The offenders, who had been confined for several days in quarantine with two companies of Southern troops because two cases of measles had developed, were under strong guard last night.

There has been some complaint among the men of the 165th Regiment on account of the slow arrival of the other units of the Forty-second Division, who must be assembled and drilled together before departure for the war. The eager Irishmen of the old Sixty-ninth fear this may prevent their being called on for immediate service in France and some of the men have expressed the hope that the Sixty-ninth might be withdrawn from the Forty-second Division by the War Department and ordered to France as a separate unit.

Four companies of 600 men of the 117th Supply Corps of Texas arrived at Camp Mills yesterday, in command of Major William Devine. The companies come from Dallas, Houston, Ogden, and Big Spring. The men started for the camp from Fort Worth on Thursday.

All of the other units at camp yesterday had drills and military athletics. Work at the camp is increasing each day and the men are getting in fine form. The men have leisure between drills and after mess until taps, but not many are permitted to leave camp. A leave of absence is issued now only for exceptional reasons. Baseball teams of the Maryland Trench Mortar Battery and the Virginia Headquarters Troop played a 3 to 1 game yesterday, which was won by the Virginians. Sullivan, a former Washington American League twirler, pitched the winning game. Murray, a college boxman, was his opponent.

Transportation has not yet been provided for the first of the units that are to move to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., the training camp of the New York troops of the Twenty-seventh Division. It is estimated that at least 400 cars will be required to move men and equipment. For this reason it is expected that not more than one regiment will be sent each day.

Officers at the camps believe that the regiments in the armories will be the first to go. The armory commands hope they are to go to the Southern camp soon, as the men are weary of the limited quarters and confinement.

The Third Regiment of Infantry, at Pelham Bay Park, paraded yesterday afternoon to the drill grounds on the polo field of the Westchester Country Club.

A drill and parade by the Seventy-first Regiment and field games by members of other units marked the holiday at Van Cortlandt Park. There were 25,000 visitors to the park, where, in addition to the Seventy-first, are the First and Twenty-third Regiments and Squadron A. Prizes donated by friends of the soldiers were awarded the successful contestants in the games and races.

FLOOD IN SIXTH AVE. STOPS ALL TRAFFIC

Catskill Pressure Bursts a Big Water Main Blocking Elevated and Surface Lines.

A twenty-inch water main burst at the northeast corner of Fortieth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday morning under the pressure of the new Aqueduct water supply, causing a complete tieup of traffic on the surface and elevated lines for more than an hour.

The water tore a hole five feet in diameter in the street and shot a stream into the air fifteen feet high, drenching pedestrians and flooding Sixth Avenue and Fortieth Street for several hundred feet. The water found an outlet into the subway excavation at Fortieth Street, near Broadway, but the basement of the Beaux Arts restaurant and several shops in the vicinity were flooded.

Policemen notified the Interborough Company and the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. After the flood had continued for more than half an hour city employes found the valve and shut off the water. Employes of the Department of Water Supply said that this was the third main to break within the last six months because of inability to stand the pressure of the Catskill water supply.

GOV. FERGUSON ON TRIAL.

Texas Senate Hears Impeachment Testimony Against the Executive.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 3.—Repetition of testimony regarding the financial affairs of Governor Ferguson made at the House investigation, which resulted in his impeachment, was begun when the suspended Chief Executive was placed on trial before the Senate here today. H. F. Bluhm, assistant cashier of the Temple State Bank, of which Governor Ferguson formerly was President, was on the stand when adjournment was taken until tomorrow to allow him to obtain additional data.

Bluhm testified that the personal account of the Governor and the account of the Bell-Bosque ranch, of which Mr. Ferguson was a stockholder, were overdrawn $58,560.12 on Oct. 18, 1916.

GRAPHITE INDUSTRY IS GROWING HERE

American Manufacturers Find That They Do Not Have to Depend on Germany.

ALABAMA MINES PLENTIFUL

War Needs Develop Resources of the United States and Show They Are Adequate.

An interesting review of the war-time development of another American industry of growing importance is published by the United States Geological Survey in the form of a pamphlet by Henry G. Ferguson on the home production of graphite in 1916. Graphite, though less valuable than its sister carbon crystal, the diamond, has an even wider variety of commercial uses. Most people are probably aware that the lead pencils they use are not lead pencils at all, but graphite pencils, but few realize the immense importance of graphite in the manufacture of crucibles for the production of brass and other valuable alloys, high speed steels, &c., in paint, in lubricants, and in a wide variety of other industries.

The largest graphite mines in the world producing the best quality of mineral graphite are in Ceylon, and there are also great deposits in Mexico and Korea. But before the war the clay, with which the graphite must be combined in making crucibles, came from Bavaria, where there are also extensive graphite mines. Cut off from Ceylon, the Germans have made Bavarian graphite serve them, but, on the other hand, cut off from Bavaria American manufacturers have succeeded in developing clay beds at home that are proving capable of making crucibles as good in quality as the Bavarian ones.

The largest American graphite mines are in Clay, Coosa, and Chilton Counties, Alabama, but since the war compelled the development of home industries other beds have been developed in Alaska, California, Colorado, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, Texas, and Washington, while mines already in existence in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and Rhode Island have been developed and extended. The New York mines are in the Adirondack region, in Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, and Washington Counties. New York also has the largest artificial graphite industry, at Niagara Falls, where graphite is made in the electric furnaces.

In 1915 the total American mine production of amorphous (finely divided) graphite was 1,181 tons and of crystalline graphite 7,074,370 pounds. In 1916 the total of amorphous graphite was 2,622 tons, and of crystalline, 10,931,989 pounds. Owing to the increased prices, the value of the product more than doubled in the year, from $429,631 to $935,471. Of this crystalline graphite represents nearly 98 per cent. in value. To this must be added 2,542 tons of artificial graphite in 1915 and 4,199 tons in 1916. But the industry still has a long way to go before we become independent of the mines in Ceylon and elsewhere abroad, for while home production has been doubled, the demand for graphite has also gone up immensely, and imports in 1916 amounted to 42,930 tons.

Y. M. C. A. Mission to Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—At the request of the Italian Government the American Young Men's Christian Association has just sent a commission to Italy for the purpose of acquiring information so that it can acquaint the members of the organization and the American people generally with the work of the Italian army and aid in strengthening the friendship between the United States and Italy. The members of the commission, which left for Italy last night, include Francis B. Sayre, son-in-law of President Wilson. They expect to remain in Italy about two weeks.

$462,000

Mortgage interest paid by us to our clients September 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

ASK FOR and GET
Horlick's
The Original
Malted Milk
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

LARGEST RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE.

An advertisement in The New York Times, with its average daily and Sunday circulation of more than 344,000 copies, will reach a larger and more responsive audience at a lower rate per line per thousand than is obtainable through any other advertising medium. —Advt.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. B'dway, 34th to 35th St.

Clothes and Comforts

For College and Prep School Folks

With the approach of matriculation time we offer the following suggestions for the young men and women and boys and girls, who will leave their homes to take up their studies and pleasures in schools and colleges out-of-town.

There is such a lot to buy when one is going off to school. Toward the end the shopper begins to look twice at a dime. All the more reason you should come here right away. This is the store where money goes farthest. It is also the store where the merchandise has the good, old-fashioned quality of dependableness. To help you in figuring out the cost of school preparedness we have listed the things likely to be required. Everything on the list has been selected with three principles in mind—suitability, wearing quality, and economy. If you are on an allowance scan the list carefully and you will discover the way to get the utmost out of it in this store.

Apparel Needs for Misses

Suits—	$19.74 to $174
Coats—	$14.74 to $119
Dresses—	$14.74 to $64.75
Skirts—	$4.89 to $19.74
Evening Gowns—	$19.74 to $39.75
Blouses—	
Tailored Linen—	$1.89 up
Navy Crepe de Chine—	$4.69 up
Dark Plaids—	$4.69 up
Georgettes—	$4.69 up
Middies—	
Navy Serge—	$4.24
White—	94c & $1.39
Smocks—	$1.89 to $5.94
Petticoats—	
Taffeta—	$2.79 to $7.94
Sateen—	94c & $1.39
Lingerie—	
Night Dresses—	94c to $35.75
Combinations—	94c to $39.75
Env. Chemises—	69c to $15.89
Straight Chemises—	94c to $16.89
Camisoles—	94c to $12.89
Boudoir Caps—	46c to $4.79
Bloomers—	46c to $6.89

Macy's—Third Floor.

Hats—	$2.49 to $14.50

Macy's—Second Floor.

For Girls

Dresses—	$7.49 to $29.75
Coats—	$11.74 to $49.75

Macy's—Third Floor.

Hats—	$2.49 to $6.89

Dependable "Right Shape" Shoes for Growing Girls—

Black, tan, patent leather and white snow-buck,	$4.96
Genuine white buckskin, pearl buttons,	$5.94

Macy's—Second Floor.

Gloves—For Girls and Misses	
Cape, Walking,	$1.59 & $1.94
Mocha,	$1.94
Mocha, silk lined,	$2.34
Wool, kid bound,	94c

Macy's—Main Floor.

Girls' Corsets—	69c to $2.97
Sweaters—	$3.96

Macy's—Third Floor.

Handkerchiefs

For Girls: lawn,	6 for 29c
Linen initial,	6 for 49c
Boys' linen hemstitched,	19c ea.
Colored borders,	23c, 34c ea.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Umbrellas

Black—	97c to $29.50
Colored—	$2.97 to $9.94
Folding—	$1.98 to $7.49

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way, 35th St.

Apparel Needs for the Young Chaps

Boys' Suits—	
Blue Serge—	$7.49 to $18.74
Mixtures—	$7.49 to $18.74
Corduroy—	$6.49—$7.49
Tuxedo—	$14.74
Eton—	$12.74 to $16.74
Riding—	$14.74 to $18.74
Boys' Overcoats—	$9.74 to $18.74
Mackinaws—	$8.94
Raincoats—	$2.89 to $8.94
Sweaters—	$1.98 to $5.94
Felt Hats—	$1.88—$2.49
Cloth Hats—	94c—$1.49
Caps—	49c to 86c
Shirts—	79c to $3.89
Blouses—	59c to $2.97
Flannel Shirts—	$1.19 to $2.89
Flannel Blouses—	$1.19
Cravats and Ties—	44c to $1.44
Gloves—	$1.09 to $1.44
Belts—	44c to $1.49
Pajamas—	79c to $4.89
Shoes—	$2.97 to $4.96

Macy's—Second Floor.

Union Suits—	69c to $1.49
Hosiery—	33c and 39c

For Youths

Youths' Suits—	$14.75 to $19.75
Overcoats—	$14.75 to $24.75
Running Pants—	74c
Running Shirts—	59c to $1.89
Jerseys—	$2.19 to $2.79
Sweaters—	$2.49 to $12.49
Running Shoes—	$3.74
Indoor Track Shoes—	$1.98
Gym Shoes—	$2.89 & $3.19
Basket Balls—	$2.89—$3.74
Footballs—	$4.69
Tennis Racquets—	$1.19 to $7.49
Golf Clubs—	$1.49 to $2.49

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Shirts—	$1.44 and up
Cravats—	94c and up
Pajamas—	94c to $7.89
Bath Robes—	$2.69 to $24.74
Gloves—	$1.59 to $2.44
Hosiery—	47c to 94c
Underwear—	69c to 98c

Macy's—Main Floor.

Toilet Articles

Hair Brushes—	99c to $1.74
Combs—	24c to 87c
Tooth Brushes—	15c to 29c
Nail Brushes—	10c to 24c
Sponge Bags—	39c to 44c
Bath Sponge—	$1.59
Macy's Toilet Soap—	12c, 15c
Tooth Powder—	10c to 24c

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Woven Names on Tape

The best way to mark underclothing, hosiery, etc., for identification. We require from 10 days to 2 weeks to complete orders. Gross $1.84. Half Gross $1.19.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

Luggage

This is a very important thing to the boy or girl who must travel off to school alone. Their trunks and bags must be dependable in every particular.

Suit Cases—	$5.69 to $20.24
Bags—	$5.69 to $32.25
Trunks—	$27.50 to $121.00
Other Trunks—	$8.69 to $24.74
Fitted Bags—	$12.49 to $56.50
A variety of Fitted Suit Cases—	$23.89 to $54.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Cameras and Kodaks

Brownies and Box Cameras—	98c to $3.19
Fold. Brownies—	$4.79 to $9.59
Folding Cameras and Kodaks—	$6.74 to $18.74
Fitted with anastigmat lenses—	$11.24 to $61.50
Vest Cameras—	$4.49 to $52.25
Graflex Cameras—	$42.50 to $151.00

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St.

Bed Coverings

The sizes in all cases are particularly suitable for the beds used in most institutions.

Blankets, tan, 66x80—	$4.69 pr.
Blankets, gray, 64x80—	$6.74 pr.
Sheets—	$1.09 and up
Pillow Cases—	19c and up
Bedspreads—	$1.43 and up

Our enormous stock permits one to furnish a room with attractive pieces of personal selection.

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

Furniture

Tapestry Arm Rocker—	$18.74
Fumed Oak and Leather Chair—	$18.74
All-Upholstered Rocker—	$27.50
Small Davenport—	$33.75
Mission Tables—	$18.74
Mission Desks—	$21.24
Bookcases—	$16.49 to $30.50
Gray Oak Chiffonier—	$14.24
Gray Oak Dresser—	$25.75
Oak Wardrobe—	$20.24

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Leather Toilet Outfits

These cases provide a convenient method of purchasing one's toilet articles completely and keeping them compactly. Every one is sure to contain a hair brush, comb, mirror, soap box, and tooth brush holder—and some contain even more pieces—the most expensive for women containing a complete manicure set as well.

For Women—	$4.96 to $49.50
For Men—	$3.96 to $13.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street.

NEW YORK TO SEE DRAFT ARMY TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

nished by the Mayor's Committee at the mobilization for the parade. As soon as they have arrived at the ball park the committee's lunch will be served to them by Harry Stevens, the caterer. Sandwiches and soft drinks will be the standbys of this lunch. Mayor Mitchel will speak to the men, impressing on them the honor in which the city holds them. Before the game will come the drill of "Boyce's Tigers." They will drill by platoons and then by company under Captain Boyce.

For the evening every sort of entertainment has been arranged for the men by clubs and associations of their own home neighborhoods, working in cooperation with Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense. Some of the entertainments reported to her are: Open house at West Side Y. W. C. A., Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; open air dance on roof of Y. W. H. A., 81 West 110th Street; moving pictures and refreshments at Warren Goddard's house, 248 East Eighty-fourth Street; open air dance, Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, 98 Washington Street; Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., open house; East Side Branch Y. M. C. A., open house; Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, social evening; West Side Y. M. C. A., open house. Recreation centres at P. S. 171, P. S. 126, and P. S. 54 will have open air dances. Roof entertainment and refreshments, Y. W. C. A. Central, 600 Lexington Avenue.

In Brooklyn there will be open house at the following Y. M. C. A.'s: Central Branch, 55 Hanson Place; Eastern District Branch, 179 Marcy Avenue; Greenpoint Branch, 99 Meserole Avenue; Prospect Park Branch, 359 Ninth Avenue; Twenty-sixth Ward Branch, 142 Pennsylvania Avenue; Bush Terminal Branch, Second Avenue and Fortieth Street, and Bedford Branch, 1,121 Bedford Avenue.

Open air dances at most of the following recreation centres: Washington Irving High School, P. S. 3, P. S. 64, P. S. 27, P. S. 89, and P. S. 159. Here is the program for the celebration in Manhattan given out by the Mayor's committee:

8:30 A. M.—Mobilization in side streets off lower Fifth Avenue. Reserve officers not already assigned report to the Parade Marshal, Captain A. L. Boyce, U. S. R., at the Washington Arch, for assignment to commands in the parade. Distribution of brassards furnished by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense.

9:30 A. M.—Start of march up Fifth Avenue in the following order, the streets in parenthesis indicating mobilization points.
Police escort.
Spanish War Veterans.
Platoon of flags carried by Boy Scouts.
"Boyce's Tigers."
Districts 89 to 97, (West Eighth Street.)
Districts 98 to 106, (East Eighth Street.)
Districts 107 to 115, (West Ninth Street.)
Districts 116 to 124, (East Ninth Street.)
Districts 125 to 133, (West Tenth Street.)
Districts 134 to 142, (East Tenth Street.)
Districts 143 to 151, (West Eleventh Street.)
Districts 152 to 160, (East Eleventh Street.)
Districts 161 to 169, (West Twelfth Street.)
Districts 170 to 178, (East Twelfth Street.)
Districts 179 to 187, (West Thirteenth Street.)
Districts 188 and 189, (East Thirteenth Street.)

10:00 A. M.—Halt of parade on Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street for ten minutes to establish nine paces' distance between platoons.

10:30 A. M.—Review of parade from stand at Forty-second Street by Mayor Mitchel.

11:30 A. M.—Parade disbands at about Fiftieth Street.

12:30 P. M.—Polo Grounds thrown open, free to the men with brassards. The Mayor's Committee's luncheon served to the men on arrival.

1:45 P. M.—Mass singing, led by the New York Community Chorus, Harry Barnhart, Director, accompanied by band, Frederick Watson, Director.

2:15 P. M.—Address by Mayor Mitchel.
Drill by "Boyce's Tigers."
Ball game, Giants vs. Braves.

"The great body of the parades," said Philip J. McCook, director of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, "will be made up of men who, without fuss and without excitement, are leaving civil life to fight for their country. Tomorrow we shall see the first selection of the mass of the nation, who have willed the selective draft into law and who now are about to proceed to carry out their share of the law."

The Mayor's Committee requests all citizens to co-operate in seeing to it that the near relatives of the selective draft men are given the best places along the line of march to witness the parade. Captain Boyce also requests all reserve officers to be promptly on hand at 8:30 A. M. Captain Boyce will meet these officers at that time at the Washington Arch.

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

Fashionable
Suits and Gowns
for Autumn
are now ready for selection.

Inspection is cordially invited.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Some Suggestions FOR OFFICERS On Shopping Duty

The far-reaching power of Macy's cash buying and cash selling has brought together comforts and conveniences for military men, at prices much lower than elsewhere. Recently commissioned men will find that they can equip themselves here with dependable and acceptable accessories with the least strain on their funds.

Equipment and Accessories

Spiral Puttees,	$4.49
Infantry Canvas Puttees,	1.29
Khaki Flannel Shirts,	3.49
Khaki Shirts,	1.98
Army Blucher "Munson Last" Shoes,	5.74
Same—Viscolized,	6.74
Bedding Rolls,	9.74
Clothing Rolls,	6.74
Canvas Water Bucket,	89c
Canvas Wash Basin,	89c
Folding Lantern,	2.49
Aviation Coats,	54.50
Khaki Color Ponchos,	4.49
Money Belts: Canvas,	74c, 1.14
Leather,	1.89
First Aid Kits, Fitted,	2.24
Sewing Kits, Cloth,	1.14
Sewing Kits, Leather,	2.24
Toilet Kits, cloth, unfitted,	59c, 1.14
Imitation Leather,	3.24
Knife, Fork and Spoon Combinations,	1.98
Trench Mirrors, in khaki cases, 4½x7 in. $1.98; Vest Pocket size,	49c
Rubber Hip Boots,	6.24
Trench Boots, 16 inches of chrome elk,	8.89
Swagger Sticks,	69c
Mounted Officers' Slickers,	$13.74 to 21.74
Moleskin Sheeplined Coats,	9.74

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Toilet Articles

Tooth Brushes,	15c to 74c
Hair Brushes,	29c to $4.81
Military Brushes, pr.	$1.54 to 8.42
Barber Combs,	14c to 69c
Nail Brushes,	15c to 2.97
Shaving Brushes,	29c to $4.68
Bath Sponges,	15c to $5.94
Soap Boxes, metal, 29c; celluloid,	39c
Aluminum Tooth Brush Cases,	19c
Nickel Encased Bottles,	99c
Talcum Powder,	10c
Toilet Soaps,	5c to 2.00
Tooth Paste,	15c
Tooth Powder,	10c

Macy's Shaving Cream—the one shaving cream that lathers freely in hot or cold, hard or soft water—antiseptic. Large tube, 17c

Safety Razors, all standard makes, 94c, $1.41, $1.81, $2.82, $3.39, $4.24 up to	11.24
Straight Razors, of well known makes, $1.24, $1.49, $1.59 $1.74, $1.84 and	1.98
Scout Knives,	1.19
Other Jack Knives,	49c to 1.98

Razor Strops, Stroppers, Toilet Articles and Drugs at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Macy's—Main Floor.

Underwear and Hosiery

Full fashioned, natural color, cashmere socks, medium weight, reinforced heels, soles and toes, 79c
Full fashioned, medium weight, natural color, wool socks, with white merino heels and toes. Reinforced heels, soles, toes, 59c
Merino Underwear, natural color, medium weight; shirts with long sleeves, drawers ankle length, per garment, 98c
Wool Underwear, natural color, shirts with long sleeves, drawers ankle length, per garment $1.34

Macy's—Main Floor.

Officers' Trunks

Of three-ply, basswood veneer, fibre covered and fibre lined, all riveted. Brassed trimmed regulation army lock. Fibre tray, divided into three parts. Size, 31x17x13 in., $13.49

Another style, with muslin tray, $9.24

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Military Books

Manual of Military Training—Major Jas. A. Moss,	$2.03
Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual,	$1.34
Officers' Manual—Major Jas. A. Moss,	$1.79
An Officer's Notes,	$1.79
Vade-Mecum—for the use of officers and interpreters,	68c

Macy's—Main Floor.

Gloves

Gray Mocha Gloves,	$2.44
Double Wool Gloves, leather bound at wrist; natural heather, Scotch and Oxford,	$1.69
Tan Cape Gloves,	$1.59
Imported Tan Cape Gloves,	$1.94

Macy's—Main Floor.

Smokes

Pipes,	24c up
Tobacco Pouches,	24c to $2.49
Cigar and Cigarette Cases of leather,	49c to $6.49

All well-known brands of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco at substantial savings.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

Leather Goods

Leather Bracelets for watches, 59c, 94c, $1.24 and $1.49
Wide Kitchener Straps for service wrist watches, 29c
Drinking Cups, in handy leather cases, 94c to $2.24
Flasks, 69c to $5.49

Macy's—Main Floor.

Handkerchiefs

Khaki Cotton Handkerchiefs, 12c and 23c ea.
Red and Blue Bandannas, 15c ea.
Plain Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 17c ea. Also 6 for $1.38, 6 for $1.49 and 34c and 39c each.
Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, 6 for 98c and 6 for $1.39

Macy's—Main Floor.

Leather Puttees $4.96 to $14.89

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, Rear.

Blankets

Army Blankets, medium shades of gray, black borders, whipped edges. 66x84 ins., $6.69 and $7.94 ea.
Imported Camel Cloth Blankets, tan color, smooth finish, 60x80 in. $11.49 ea. 70x90 in. $15.49
Dark Gray Army Blankets, heavyweight, with strongly whipped edges. Size 62x82 inches, $6.29 ea.

Macy's—Basement, Rear.

Service Watches and Service Jewelry

Wrist Watches, $9.94 to $27.50
Watches, with Luminous Dials, $9.94 to $17.89
Metal Watch Protectors for watch crystals, 24c
Scapular Lockets, 10K gold, $5.74
Scapular Medals, 10K solid gold, $1.94 and $5.94
Scapular Medals, 14K gold, $6.74
Lockets, for two photos, 10K solid gold, $4.49 to $22.74
Signet Rings, solid gold, 10K, $3.49 to $6.89; 14K, $4.74 to $15.89
Cigarette or Cigar Holders, of real amber or ivory with 14K gold mountings, $3.96 to $5.94
Solid Gold Pocket Knives, practical and strong, 10K, $3.24 to $9.24; 14K, $4.74 to $16.89
Sterling Silver Shoulder Bars, for Lieutenants, pr. $1.39
Mespaha Rings, a set of two sterling rings, one worn by the soldier, the other by some dear one at home, 94c pr.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Come Ahead--for College and Prep Clothes

Young man—you can pass over the thoughts of books for a few weeks and spend your time getting that wardrobe together. Speaking of spending, you will spend less money for more quality here than at any other good store in town.

Youths' Suits $14.75 to $19.75

Smart, trim and serviceable—fashioned after the men's styles of today, but slightly altered here and there to give that youthful appearance. The feature this year is a new all-round belted coat. The belt can be worn on the outside and buttoned in front, or slipped through invisible openings on the sides and buttoned under the coat itself. A variety of fabrics in suits for chaps from 15 to 20 years.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Foulard Cravats at 94c

Fashioned of imported silks that are rich and smart in coloring and pattern. The silks are hand blocked. The cravats tailored carefully in every detail. An assortment that will please most any man.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Leather Toilet Cases Are Convenient

Not only the man who goes away but the stay-at-home also will find that they provide a convenient method of purchasing one's toilet articles and a compact way of keeping them. Usually fitted with brush, comb, mirror, tooth brush holder, soap dish, space for safety razor and the like. Some with more varied fittings than others.

$3.96 to $13.89

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

Go-Away Robes for Men

We are showing an unusual assortment of robes to wear at home—and to carry along on your travels. The fabrics vary from madras to imported silk. The prices from $2.69 to $24.74

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

For That Hurried Morning Shave

Use Macy's Shaving Cream. You can work up a rich, creamy lather in a jiffy no matter whether the water is hard or soft, hot or cold. Besides—it is antiseptic and bears the stamp of our own merchandise.

Macy's Own Merchandise

Large Tube 17c

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th Street, Rear.

JAPAN'S STATESMEN DEMAND MORE PAY

Members of Imperial Diet Get Only $1,000 a Year and Need $1,500.

LIVING COST IS GROWING

Many Members Eke Out Incomes by Practicing Law on the Side, but This Is Not Approved.

According to the Tokio Jiji, the cost of living has increased to such an extent in Japan that even members of the Imperial Diet are seeking more pay. The present salary of a member is 2,000 yen, or $1,000, and an increase of half this amount has been proposed. Ten years ago the pay of a member of the diet was only 800 yen, when the rate was increased to the present figure.

Hajime Motoda, who was many times a Cabinet Minister, when asked by the Jiji to express an opinion on the proposed increase, said he did not consider it large enough, in view of existing conditions in Japan and the fact that members of the Diet, in order to live respectably, were forced to make statesmanship a side line to the practice of law or other activity.

"Whether membership in the Diet," he asserted, "is to be considered like other salaried jobs is a question. In my opinion, statesmanship cannot be engaged in as a side line; the study of the affairs of state and the plans for advancement mean work. I do not, at heart, welcome those who make their membership in the Diet a side job. In order to make it a legitimate occupation members should be paid sufficient wages to enable them to live comfortably. The present salary is inadequate and the proposed increase is so small that it will hardly be better.

"I practiced law before I became a member of the Diet and earned a fair income. I have done as little law business as possible since entering politics. When I became a Cabinet Minister I gave up practice entirely, and my income became very small. I would wish that statesmen, however poor, might devote themselves wholly to the public interests without having distracting interests outside."

SEES FORECAST OF VICTORY.

Ex-Premier Luzzatti Says Wilson Gives New Inspiration.

ROME, Sunday, Sept. 2, (Delayed.)—Professor Luigi Luzzatti, former Premier, sent today from his Summer home near Florence the following message to The Associated Press regarding President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict:

"President Wilson's sublime words are a new inspiration to the civilized world. They are a prophecy that amid this universal deluge of horror the ark of peace will go forth among peoples freed from old and new oppressors, because the United States gave its great moral and material forces to assist in the triumph of the right; for the right must triumph and bring to an end an era of cruel and overbearing injustice, thus far unavenged."

DEPICTS MRS. KING'S DEATH.

G. B. Means, Once Boy-Ed's Aid, Tells of Suicide in Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Sept. 3.—Gaston B. Means, a lawyer, who, is was said, was private secretary to Captain Karl Boy-Ed, the former German Naval Attaché, today told the Coroner's Jury how Mrs. Maud King of Chicago was killed near here yesterday when she was alone with Means. The Coroner's Jury decided that Mrs. King had been killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol that she held in her own hand.

Means said that he and Mrs. King had left the automobile to go to a spring in the woods and that they had taken two pistols. Mrs. King wished to learn to fire both weapons at once, and he had promised to give her instruction. Before they reached the spring, he continued, he loaded one of the pistols and placed it in the fork of a tree, after telling her not to touch it. He said he had turned to dip water from the spring when he heard a shot and looked around to see Mrs. King falling to the ground. Other members of the party who rushed to the spring when Means called for help corroborated his testimony.

Mrs. King and her family were friends of the Means family, it was said, and Means asserted "he had a very marked interest in her at this time because she is one of the important witnesses in some litigation that we are going to hve later about an estate."

Means was known to Federal authorities in New York because of his charges in 1915 that the British were getting supplies for their warships here. Investigation of his story disclosed no important facts, and he admitted afterward that he was hired to get the evidence for a "peace society."

It was the understanding of many Federal officials that Means had been the private secretary of Captain Boy-Ed. It was said that he received a salary of $1,000 a week. After Boy-Ed left the United States Means told his story to United States District Attorney Marshall.

Another charge made by Means was that Charles M. Schwab was violating neutrality by building and assembling British submarines in the United States.

ASKS AID TO END STRIKE.

Hustis Wants War Board to Intervene in B. & M. Dispute.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The railroads' War Board at Washington tonight was advised of the strike of 3,000 mechanics in the shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad by James H. Hustis, temporary receiver of the road, with the request that the board inform the Secretary of Labor of the situation as a matter of "pressing interest to the Federal authorities."

"The efforts of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to bring about a settlement are fully appreciated and will be availed of to the extent that it is possible to do so," Mr. Hustis said, "but it is felt that the probable consequences will reach far beyond this State and the matter will be one of pressing interest to the Federal authorities.

"How far-reaching are the questions here involved becomes evident, if one considers that if demands similar to these were granted in all classes of labor, outside of those affected by the eight-hour law, the increase in transportation rates required to compensate the railroad for the loss would be so large as to require the most careful investigation."

SEEK WAY TO OUST MAYOR OF CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

placing charges against Mayor Thompson before a Grand Jury. H. H. Merrick, President of the league, said it was the purpose of the league to seek the co-operation of the State Council of Defense, the City Council, and the Citizens' War Board to carry out such steps "as will be necessary to bring about the early removal of the Mayor."

Delegates to the pacifist convention made no effort to hold a public meeting today or tonight. Informal conferences were held at hotels where the delegates are quartered. Some of the pacifists attended a labor picnic, having previously announced they would make speeches if permitted to do so. None made an address, but no person would say that they either asked permission to speak or were prevented from speaking.

A large force of deputy sheriffs was sent to the picnic grounds by Sheriff Traeger, who has been co-operating with Adjt. Gen. Dickson since the arrival of four companies of National Guardsmen from Springfield last night. The troops were in readiness throughout the day at the First Regiment Armory to carry out Governor Lowden's instructions to prevent a public meeting of the delegates.

Talk of Mail Referendum.

The report of their Resolutions Committee, as given out tonight, "accepts the President's reply to the Pope as the first clear and definite statement of the war aims of this country." So far as could be learned, the resolutions were not adopted at the formal meeting of the delegates. It was said by the leaders of the organization that much of its work, blocked by the advent of Illinois soldiers, would be completed by mail referendum.

The pacifists were jubilant over a telegram said to have been received from Senator La Follette, and which was passed secretly among the delegates. Whatever the motive, a number of the Eastern delegates slipped out of town tonight, but the special train, which costs $180 a day, moving or standing, is still standing here.

A body calling itself the "American Civil Liberty Bureau," said to be composed of women and affiliated with the so-called People's Council, met at a hotel this forenoon under the leadership of Miss Crystal Eastman and resolved to go to Washington to "picket" the celebration of conscription day there tomorrow. The picketing, it was said, would consist in the display of banners after the fashion of the suffragists who picketed the White House.

With reference to Mayor Thompson's defiance of the State and nation, Levy Mayer of Chicago, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, said at the Ritz-Carlton here last night:

"I shall not undertake to anticipate what action, if any, the State Council of Defense will take, nor do I want to, at this time, indicate what method of procedure should or can be followed. I unhesitatingly say, however, that there is no wrong without a remedy. If the Mayor or any other municipal officer undertakes to interfere with or obstruct the carrying out of an official order of the Governor the law provides an ample remedy.

"The statute further provides that, if the Mayor of any city is found guilty of violating the criminal law, it is made the duty of the court in passing sentence to remove such Mayor from office."

PLAN MUSIC FOR FIGHTERS.

Standard Song Book to be Issued for Army and Navy.

Plans for standardizing military music were practically completed at a meeting of the Executive Committee for the Supervision of Music in the Army and Navy which was held yesterday in the Civic Club with W. Kirkpatrick Brice, Treasurer of the New York Community Chorus, presiding. It was decided to issue by Oct. 1 a standard song book to be used in all branches of the service and to contain such songs, patriotic and popular, as will be most suitable for singing both in camp and at the front. The book will be bound in olive drab linen, and will be just large enough to fit into the pocket of the khaki blouse. It will be purchasable for a nominal sum at all post exchanges.

In all the larger training camps there will be a leader to conduct mass singing. These leaders will work under the supervision of Harry Barnhart, leader of the Community Chorus in New York, who will be stationed at Yaphank. John Alden Carpenter, the Chicago composer, will devote himself to standardizing the music curriculum of the army and navy bands. Max Morgenthau, nephew of Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey and a member of the Executive Committee, said the object of the committee was not to censor military music but to stimulate it. Original songs will be encouraged, and there will be room in the song book for new airs produced during the war.

PREDICT FLIGHT FROM ITALY

Visiting Aviators Tell of Success of New Warplane.

Major R. Perfetti, head of the Special Italian Aeronautic Commission to the United States, who, with other members of the commission, was a guest yesterday of the Aero Club of America, reiterated before that body his belief that the latest Italian war planes, equipped with 700-horse power engines, were capable of crossing the Atlantic. He said that airplanes of that type could be manufactured here and fly to Europe.

The Major stated that the company engaged, with the co-operation of the Italian Government, in the manufacture of the Caproni airplanes would be able to demonstrate the possibility of flying by way of the Azores from Genoa to New York with several stops. The Government of this country, he hoped, would be able to assist in making the demonstration, and he expected that the Italian Government would lend its aid. Lieutenant Silvio Resnati, who has operated the Caproni machines for 2,200 hours, said that he believed a transatlantic flight possible, and volunteered to undertake it.

The Italian officers were entertained at dinner and were the guest of the club at the theatre later. Among those present were Captain Pomilio, also of the Special Commission, and Lieutenant Silvio Resnati, Lieutenant Giuseppe Adamoli, Lieutenant Felice Testeni, and Lieutenant Michael Ballerini, all of the Royal Italian Flying Corps. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, Henry Woodhouse, Charles Jerome Edwards, and Henry A. Wise Wood, members of the Board of Governors; William Hawley, and G. Douglas Wardrop were in the party.

American Schooner Is Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The State Department was advised today of the sinking on Aug. 23 of the American schooner Carl F. Cressy of Bath, Me., by a submarine. The schooner was attacked in stormy weather and shelled all night. The crew of seven was saved.

HUNDREDS WITNESS RESCUE

Four Men Swept from Boat Taken Ashore Near Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 3.—Hundreds of persons near the life saving station of the Federal Coast Guards at Long Port, near here, today saw Captain Samuel Holdzkom and a crew of six men fight a choppy sea in the Great Egg Harbor Inlet for almost an hour to save the lives of four men who had been swept from a small boat as it was trying to come through the narrow inlet. The men managed to keep up while the guards struggled to reach them, but they collapsed when they reached shore. Their crumpled boat was cast up on the beach a few hours later.

The party set out early this morning in a twenty-foot motor boat to cruise outside the inlet and in returning to the harbor the men made no allowance for the heavy seas caused by the tides. One by one the men were washed from the boat and finally it was swamped. The men were F. Kendrick Martin, J. Bryan Martin, and J. R. Bryan of Philadelphia, who are spending the Summer at Ventnor; and R. S. Redge of 3002 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

ACCUSE FORMER MINISTERS.

Greek Deputies Want Them Tried for Imposing Constantine's Policy.

ATHENS, Sunday, Sept. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday a group of Deputies put forward a resolution for the trial before a special tribunal of members of the Ministries of ex-Premiers Skouloudis, Gounaris, and Lambros.

They are accused of having attempted to interfere with the constitutional régime for the sake of imposing the personal policy of King Constantine, of dissolving the Chamber illegally, of violating the treaty of alliance with Serbia and of negotiating with the Germans and Bulgarians the surrender of territory in Northeastern Greece.

20 HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Collision on Clason Point Line When Motorman Turns to Open Window.

About twenty persons were injured when a Clason Point trolley car which was returning from the resort crashed into another car ahead at Clason Point Road and Sound View Avenue. Eleven were attended for injuries about the knees and body by Drs. Kiernan and James of the Fordham Hospital and sent to their homes.

The collision occurred when somebody asked the motorman, Conrad Hauser, of 1,661 Morris Avenue, to open a window. He turned to comply with the request and his car crashed into the one ahead.

CONTRACT BONDS
American Surety Co.
of New York. (Established 1884.)
Home Office, 100 Broadway.

POPE RESUMES HIS LABORS.

Anniversary Yesterday of His Election to the Pontificate.

ROME, Sunday, Sept. 2, (Delayed.)—Owing to the suspension of audiences yesterday by Pope Benedict, a report was circulated that he was not well. The report was without foundation, as the Pope was suffering merely from fatigue due to his arduous labors, particularly in connection with the peace proposals and the renewed interest in them aroused by President Wilson's reply.

Today the Pope was quite rested and resumed his audiences, of which he is expecting to hold a large number on Monday, the anniversary of his election to the pontificate. He has received many messages dealing with his initiative in making the peace proposals.

Shock Kills Boy in Prank on Railway

While he was playing "follow the leader" with a crowd of boys yesterday, Max Heller, 12 years old, 823 Fox Street, the Bronx, who was "leader," dared his companions to hang over the railing of a bridge across the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at Whitlock and Lafayette Avenues, the Bronx. Max let himself down too far, and his foot came in contact with the overhead trolley on the railroad tracks and he fell to the ground. Surgeons from the Fordham Hospital said that he had died instantly from the shock from the 11,000 volts carried by the wire.

NEWPORT GIVES 5,000 KITS.

Red Cross Garment Committee Supplies Provisional Brigade.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 3.—Before the provisional brigade departed from Fort Adams the command was fitted out with 5,000 comfort kits and many other necessities, principally by the residents of the Summer colony, under direction of the Garment Committee of the Newport Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mrs. French Vanderbilt is Chairman of the committee.

NEW BONNET ROUGE ARREST

Another Editor of French Paper Taken Into Custody.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The fourth arrest in the notorious Bonnet Rouge case occurred today when the police took into custody M. Marion, Director of a paper called the Courier Viticole, supposed to be devoted to the wine-growing interest.

Marion had laid himself under suspicion by two trips to Spain, the first of which was made with M. Almereyda, editor of Bonnet Rouge, who recently committed suicide, and one to America in 1916.

IT SEEMS TO US

It seems to us that it is worth a great deal to any Owner just to have the satisfaction of knowing that his building operation is in the hands of an organization with such a record as ours.

You can hardly go wrong where everybody has been right!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

LITERARY PANORAMA.

A view of the world's literature given weekly in The New York Times Review of Books. New novels, latest poetry, books of travel and biography so treated as to give readers a comprehension of literary developments in Europe and the United States. Mailed for One Dollar a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* **West 43rd Street**

Have in stock the popular

Wideloom Carpet

A high-class heavy, wool back, Seamless Chenille Floor Covering, in exclusive plain shades; quality and dyes guaranteed.

Widths up to 15 feet

at $9.75 sq. yd.

Inspection and comparison of prices invited.

W. & J. SLOANE

IMPORTANT SALE

OF PLAIN AND FIGURED CARPETS

We Offer for Stock Adjustment Purposes

English, French and Domestic Wiltons

English, Scotch and Domestic Axminsters

Wilton Velvets and Body Brussels

PLAIN COLOR CARPETS

	Regular Price	Sale Price
4,025 Sq. Yds. of Imported Velvet and "Angora" Carpets, 9x12 feet wide (without seam)	Per Sq. Yd. $8.00 to $15.00	Per Sq. Yard *$4.00 to $8.00*
7,080 Yds. Plain "Karnak" & Bigelow Wiltons	Per Yard $4.85	Per Yard *$3.50*
1,521 Yds. Plain "Soudan" & Plaid Wiltons	$3.85	*$2.75*
6,650 Yds. Alex. Smith's Plain Wilton Velvets	$3.50	*$2.25*
7,670 Yds. Plain "Aristo" & Bigelow Axminsters	$3.25	*$2.25*

FIGURED CARPETS

	Regular Price	Sale Price
8,025 Yds. Figured English & Scotch Axminsters	Per Yard $5.75 to $8.50	Per Yard *$2.75 to $3.50*
14,580 Yds. Figured English, French, "Karnak" & Bigelow Wiltons	$4.50 to $5.25	*$2.00 to $2.50*
9,250 Yds. Figured "Aristo" & Bigelow Axminsters	$3.25	*$2.00*
9,381 Yds. Alex. Smith's Figured Wilton Velvets	$3.25	*$2.00*
7,090 Yds. "Karnak," Bigelow & "Oneida" Body Brussels	$2.35 to $2.85	*$1.75*

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET, NEW YORK

—and now another clean-cut victory for

BETHLEHEM SPARK PLUGS

Ralph De Palma's aviation motored Packard equipped with Bethlehem Spark Plugs outstripped the field in the Labor Day Grand American races at the Chicago Speedway yesterday.

Ralph De Palma sped on to victory in the 20 and 50 miles events, breaking the world's records for these distances, for cars with less than 300 cubic inches piston displacement.

This spectacular performance, a repetition of his record breaking races at the Sheepshead Bay track, August 18th, where he won the three cornered championship race from Barney Oldfield and Louis Chevrolet, proves De Palma's good judgment in selecting Bethlehem Spark Plugs for these gruelling contests.

Ralph De Palma's record breaking time in yesterday's races:

20 miles—11:02:07, (one hundred eight and seven-tenth miles per hour.)
50 miles—28:09, (one hundred and six miles per hour.)

In spite of the terrific strain at two miles a minute speed, the tremendous compression and the intense cylinder temperature, De Palma's aviation motored car went through the grind of these races without a skip or a miss. At the end of the contests his Bethlehem Plugs were found to be as perfect as when put into the machine.

Ralph De Palma's clean sweep at both Sheepshead Bay and the Chicago Speedway is convincing evidence that a really scientifically designed spark plug is equal to any service it can be called upon to withstand.

THE SILVER COMPANY
E. H. SCHWAB, President,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

NEWARK RACE ROW CHECKED BY POLICE

33 Men Injured in Three Fights Beginning with Dice Game.

150 RESERVES CALLED OUT

Pitched Battle Sends Many to Hospitals, Three of Whom May Die —Threat to Call Troops.

In a series of race troubles in the Hill section of Newark last night, three white men and boys and one negro were so seriously injured that they may die, thirty received minor injuries, and 150 policemen, comprising the police reserves in all precincts in the city, were called out three times in response to riot alarms. When the police clubs had dispersed a crowd of 150 white men and 200 negroes in the last fight, lasting more than two hours, Inspector J. N. Corbally, Acting Chief of Police, ordered all the reserves to patrol the negro and Polish districts all night to prevent further trouble. Twelve negroes were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct, but all the white men escaped.

The first disturbance began about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when ten negroes and white men who were shooting dice near the Montgomery Street public schoool, at Morton Street, began a fight over the amount of money bet on a roll of the dice. The white men got the better of the fight until one of the negroes fired a shot, attracting the attention of 100 other negroes, who ran to the assistance of their friends. When the white men saw the negroes coming they ran four blocks up Morton Street to the Polish and Jewish district, where they organized a gang to meet the oncoming negroes.

In the first part of the fight the negroes continued to punish the white men severely, but cries for help brought about 200 white men into the fight. Twenty policemen in the reserves of the Seventeenth Avenue Station took one look at the block of fighting men and sent in a call for the reserves from all precincts. About 150 policemen responded. After a half hour's fighting the crowd was dispersed. In the first fight Emmett Talbott, a negro, of 178 Broome Street, was struck on the head with a brick and was taken to the City Hospital in a serious condition.

Although the negroes returned to their district around the Montgomery Street School they remained in throngs, and two hours later a crowd of about twenty white men and boys ran in from Morton Street and began to throw bricks and other missiles at the negroes. Policemen from four stations arrived before the trouble became serious, and the white men ran back to their homes in the Forest section before the police could make arrests. After this combat David Lieberman, 16 years old, of 99 Mercer Street, was found lying in the street with a knife wound in his back. Surgeons at the City Hospital said his condition was serious.

Half an hour after the police returned to their stations another party of white men and boys attacked the negroes, and 350 negroes and white men continued the fight for more than two hours despite the efforts of 150 policemen to disperse the crowds. Another small boy, Benjamin Friedman, 13 years old, of 36 Clayton Street, was struck on the head with a brick and surgeons said his condition was serious. Theodore Rekowski of Irvington, N. J., also suffered afractured skull in the mêlée, and surgeons said his recovery was doubtful.

Inspector Corbally took stern measures in ending the third fight. He ordered all the reserves to remain on duty in the district to prevent negroes and white men from gathering in groups or loitering on the streets, and orders were given to keep the two factions in their own districts. No white man was allowed to leave the Forest section to go into the district occupied by 4,000 Southern negro munition workers, and 100 saloons within a radius of ten blocks of the two districts were ordered to close up for the night.

Efforts to reach Mayor Thomas L. Raymond failed, and Inspector Corbally said that if his reserves were not able to maintain order he would request aid from the First New Jersey Infantry, now mobilized in its armory for entrainment for a Southern training camp. A soldier who aided the white men in pummelling the negroes is being sought by the police.

CONVICT NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Rioters at Waco Sent to Penitentiary by a Court-Martial.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 3.—Six negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who clashed with the civil police and the troops sent to subdue them at Waco on July 29, were convicted before a court-martial held recently at Camp MacArthur, Waco. Five of the men were sentenced to five years at hard labor in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. The sixth man received ten years.

All were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due while in confinement under the sentence. The findings of the court-martial, which were given out today, have been forwarded to the War Department at Washington.

GERMAN GAS BOMB SEED.

Teutons Tried to Monopolize Deadly Stuff Before War Began.

Dr. J. N. Rose, associate curator of plants in the Smithsonian Museum, recently obtained some interesting specimens of sabedilla, while carrying on botanical explorations in Venezuela. Sabedilla is a Venezuelan plant of the lily family, from seeds of which are produced some of the asphyxiating and tear-producing gases used by the Germans in the present war.

These highly poisonous seeds have long been used in medicine for the production of cavadine or crystallized veratric, of veratric acid, and of sabadalline, a heart stimulant, but as in so many other cases the German talent seems to have turned them to a less respectable use.

The dust from the seed in the field irritated the eyes, throat, and especially the nose to such an extent that the native laborers were obliged to wear masks. It has been reported that the Germans bought up the entire available supply of the seeds before the declaration of war. Both the seed and all preparations compounded from them are now, however, declared contraband.

CALL FOR 'FAKERS' TO FOOL GERMANS

American Camouflage Corps Wants More Artists and Skilled Mechanics.

A CHANCE FOR ADVENTURE

Ingenious Men Make Dummy Cannon, Papier-Mache Horses, and Other Means of Deceiving Enemy.

The first American camouflage company is now being organized for service in France. In official English, the camoufleur "practices the art of military concealment," but a more literal translation of the French music hall phrase, for that is what it is, proves him to be a "faker." The camoufleur is to the modern soldier what the handiest bush was to the American Indian. Fighting from cover first developed from that savage warfare and now has developed to a point where specialize in all manner of devices for concealing the whereabouts and designs of our troops from the eyes of the enemy are grouped together in military units.

Therefore, the Chief of Engineers in the War Department is looking for handy and ingenious men who are ready to fight one minute and practice their trade the next. Wherever a machine gun is set up, or a trench is taken and reversed, or a battery of artillery goes into action, or a new road is opened, or a new bridge is built, or a sniper climbs an old building, or an officer creeps out into an advanced post to hear and observe, there must go the camouflage man to spread his best imitation of the magic veil of invisibility. Iron workers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, cabinet makers, stage carpenters, property men, plaster molders, photographers, scene painters, and sign painters will make up this force of emergency magicians. There are in store for them plenty of excitement and no end of opportunity to use their wits.

Tales are told of how they have set up dummy cannon that recoiled and flashed a puff of smoke under the eyes of hostile airplanes, while the genuine rifles fired from their concealed pits some hundreds of yards away. Old boots, lying out beyond the trench parapet, and broken stakes from destroyed barbed wire entanglements have concealed periscopes for weeks. A papier-maché, steel lined counterfeit of a dead horse or a shell-blasted tree trunk has proved an excellent observing post. Airplane sheds have looked like wheat fields and railroad trains like workingmen's cottages.

The military nature faker had his heartiest reason for laughter when it came to painting a river over a bridge. That happened once when a vital river crossing near an important town was shelled every day by the Germans with such success that the engineers could scarcely make it safe for even a few hours of travel a night. So a new bridge was built and rested peacefully daytimes under a river-painted canvas that could be rolled back at night, while the former bridge needed only to be patched up from time to time to act as a decoy for the persistent German shell fire.

Though the work has long been organized abroad, in this land it is only beginning, so that wherever ingenious, young men are looking for special entertainment in the way of fooling the Germans, they may address the Chief of Engineers, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Automobilist Injured by Street Car.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Charles Casper of 2,411 Madison Street, Brooklyn, had his collarbone broken and was severely bruised when a street car hit his automobile near Stamford last night. The automobile had become stalled and Casper was trying to start it, when the car rounded a curve and hit his machine. Mrs. Casper stood near, but was not injured. Casper is in the Stamford Hospital.

83 NEW YORK STUDENTS IN PLATTSBURG SHIFT

Transferred From Infantry to Coast Artillery Training— New Bombing Instructor.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Eighty-three New York students have been transferred from the infantry to the coast artillery. Their names follow:

Anderson, Christian A.	Hume, Raphael.
Anglin, John F.	Hunnewell, Arnold W.
Batts, Percy De M.	Immerman, Henry T.
Biedermann, Edwin W.	Jahn, William F.
Blake, John M.	Keating, T. F., Jr.
Bronson, Frank P.	Kellogg, Donald L.
Brophy, Francis P.	Keppie, William M.
Brown, Benjamin R.	Lesewig, Charles F.
Brown, Clinton B.	Lindsley, Thayer.
Bryce, Peter Cooper.	Lyle, Alexander.
Carter, Wilmer H.	Mackasek, Edward.
Chambers, Robert A.	Madden, James L.
Chappell, Vergue.	May, Lewis W.
Chester, Norman N.	McCormick, Gilbert Y.
Clarke, Royal E.	McLelland, Royce S.
Coffin, Lewis A.	McCoy, William D.
Cornell, Milton L.	McLochlin, George C.
Crowne, Joseph V.	Newton, F. Morris.
Curtin, Enos W.	O'Keefe, George W.
Dailey, Bernard C.	Oldridge, William A.
Dawson, Cecil F.	Olsen, John L.
Dench, William L.	Pardee, Sidney K.
Deniff, John F.	Pashley, Arthur W.
Dittrick, John Adams.	Peters, John W.
Franklin, Paul A.	Phelps, Carter.
Frank, Clifton.	Phillips, Robert J.
Genung, George Roy.	Phinney, Charles M.
Gilbert, Francis D.	Rapelje, John A.
Glorioff, George Axel.	Ripley, Henry B. H.
Green, Albert L.	Rogers, Herbert W.
Griffin, John E. Jr.	Schanz, Arthur C.
Graves, John T.	Schefer, Anton H.
Hall, Barton.	Slemon, William S.
Hendrick, T. K. A.	Tansly, Frank D.
Henry, William M.	Thorne, Perley L.
Hirsh, Henry.	Van Vleck, Albron N.
Hirshman, William H.	Wallace, Herbert M.
Holmquist, Carl G.	Welsh, Everett C.
Homes, William N.	Welsman, Charles E.
Holzschuh, William F.	Anderson, G. B.
Hough, Lawrence C.	Biddison, James H.
	Klenk, Clifford F.

Captain Gardner Crane, U. S. R., who has been in command of the Thirteenth Company, a New York command, was today ordered to the Yaphank camp.

Major Charles E. Livingston of the Philippine Constabulary joined the training camp today as a student.

Alexander McClintock, who has been in command of the Sixteenth Company, a New York command, was today designated as instructor in bomb-throwing.

Major Hill of the British Royal Medical Corps was a visitor at the camp today, and inspected the cantonments and the post hospital. He has just returned from France, having been for the last nine months at one of the base hospitals.

The students spent Labor Day in field work.

Est. 1879

STORE OPEN DAILY 8:30 TO 6 P. M.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Announce, for Tuesday Morning, the

Fall Opening of Their Fur Department

Much enlarged, on the Second Floor, in which are featured Fur Scarfs and Muffs, also Fur Coats for Women and Misses.

A Special Purchase

Of a manufacturer's complete stock of New Furs will enable us to offer, while the stock lasts, **exceptional values** in Foxes of all colors, Mink, Lynx, Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Wolf, Skunk, Jap Kolinski, Raccoon, Marten, Ermine and Mole— made in scarf and cape effects and muffs.

Also a complete showing of Coats for Street and motor wear in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), Nutria, Moleskin, Natural Muskrat, Squirrel, Leopard and Natural Raccoon.

A careful comparison of our stock with garments of like quality and finish will clearly indicate that

FURS COST LESS AT BEST'S

New-model Scarfs and Muffs

Fox Scarfs—Full skin in taupe and Poiret Brown,	29.50
Round Muffs to match, trimmed with head and tail,	29.50
Black Fox Scarfs—In full skin effect,	20.00
Round Muff to match,	20.00
Taupe Wolf Scarfs—Full skin effect,	20.00
Round Muffs to match,	20.00
Moleskin Scarf,	32.50
Round Muff to match,	25.00
Handsome Six Skin Skunk Scarf—Straight effect, skin round,	85.00
Skunk Muff to match,	55.00
Other Skunk Muffs—From 25.00 up	
Beaver Scarf,	22.50
Round Muff to match,	25.00
Natural Raccoon Scarf—Full skin effect; lined,	10.00
Round Muff to match,	14.50
Skunk Dyed Raccoon Scarf—Full skin effect; lined,	12.50
Round Muff to match,	12.50
Round Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) *Muff*—	15.00
Coatee in Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat), and Jap Kolinski,	125.00
Large straight effect stole in Jap Kolinski; trimmed with tails and paws, richly lined,	125.00

New-model Coats

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) *Coat*—40 inches long; broad collar; full sweep belted model, fine quality,	150.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) *Coat*—45 inches long, full sweep, fine quality,	175.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) *Coat*—45 inches long, full sweep, wide collar and cuffs of Black Lynx, extra quality,	200.00
Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) *Coat*—46 inches long, of extra quality, full sweep, new model, crush collar,	295.00
Natural Muskrat Coat—Fine Northern Skins—Full furred, 45 inches long, wide collar and self border at bottom,	79.50
Natural Squirrel Coat—Fine clear colored skins, 45 inches long, collar and cuffs of skunk, belted model,	245.00
Natural Raccoon Coat—Exceptional for motor wear; 45 inches long, full sweep, and light weight, clear skins,	125.00

A Special Service

Is provided for the repairing and remodeling of your Furs, also for the storage of Furs and cloth garments, in Dry Cold Vaults.

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

New Store Hours: Store Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Every Day.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Knit! Knit! Knit! Gimbels have the yarns. All wanted colors. And Experts to show you how. Needles, too. GIMBELS—2d floor

The September Sale of China

A $300,000 Stock of Dinner Services, Fine China, Crystals, Glassware, Lamps, Marbles, Bronzes, Art Wares, Etc.

All at September Sale Prices

107-piece Service (Illustrated): charming border effect, on newest shape: coin gold handles: September Sale Price $25.00

American Porcelain Dinner Services

100 pieces; attractive floral decoration, with gold line on each piece; September Sale Price, **$10.95**

100 pieces; numerous border designs with gold tracings; September Sale Price, **$15.75**

106 pieces; conventional border design, with coin gold handles; September Sale Price, **$17.50**

107 pieces; open stock border design; September Sale Price, **$22.50**

500 Pieces of

Brilliant Cut Glass

at **$5.00** each

Of a uniform design of great beauty, cut and finished with painstaking care. This collection is of especial importance to lovers of beautiful cut glass. The lot embraces—

Fruit and Salad Bowls | *Ice Cream Trays*
Roll Trays | *Relish Dishes*
-in. Punch Bowl and Stand to match, **$8.75**

25 Casks of Finest French China Dinnerware & Fancy China

The entire accumulated and completed stocks, as well as samples of such well-known makers as Pouyat and Ci., Guerin and Cie.,

to be sold at half and less than half of the prices prevailing.

In many instances about the price of domestic earthenware.

Included are French China Cups and Saucers, Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Bread and Butter Plates, Covered Vegetable Dishes, Meat Platters, Sauce Boats, Fruit Saucers, Rich odd Sample Plates and Cups and Saucers, but one or two of a kind, Odd Service Plates for decorative purposes and Harlequin Sets, odd Tea Pots, Chocolate Pots, Sugar and Cream Sets, Chop Dishes, Cake Plates of finest china in rich decorations.

All at a fraction of their regular value.

A hint to prospective Holiday buyers:—Make your Christmas purchases now. Later goods of this character will be scarce even here.

107 pieces: "Elite" China (Illustrated): charming border design, gold edges, and coin gold burnished handles: September Sale Price $39.50

French China Dinner Services

107 pieces; Theodore Haviland Cie.; border design, new shape; coin gold handles; September Sale Price, **$47.50**

108 pieces; superb acid gold border, deeply encrusted. September Sale Price, **$97.50**

108 pieces; "Elite" Limoges China; coin gold border and handles. September Sale Price, **$49.50**

108 pieces; "Elite" China; exquisite floral border over ivory. September Sale Price, **$69.50**

17 Pieces **$3.75**

200 Cases of

Hand Painted China

From the Orient

Hand-painted Tea Sets, 17 pieces (*illustrated*), Teapot, Sugar Bowl, Cream and Jug, six Cups and Saucers, **$3.75**
Hand-painted Chocolate Sets, **$2.95**
Bread and Butter Plates, **19c**
Fruit and Salad Sets, **$2.95**
Cake Sets, **$1.95**

And hundreds of other useful items all at September Sale prices.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor

96000, Housefurnishing Items

Are Involved In This Great September Sale

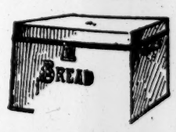
A New Kind of Housefurnishing Store

It is a sale that touches the staple needs of every household. It is a bigger, better sale of its kind than we have held. The House Furnishing Store has been completely reorganized, and under its new leadership promises to give New York a new kind of House Furnishing Store that will take front rank.

So, in assembling the thousands of items for the sale the new chief has seen to it that quality was worthy, and price so low—saving so large—that women would find it to their advantage, in a big way to replenish House Furnishing items in this sale—his first sale shall be a record breaker. Saturday's business has gone beyond all bounds.

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Sauce Pan, 2 qt., 95c; reg. $1.15. 4 qt., $1.45; reg. $1.75.

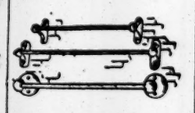
White Japanned Bread Box, $1 and $1.25; reg. $1.30 and $1.55.



O-Cedar Polishing Mops, 65c and $1.05; reg. 75c and $1.25.

Aladdin Aluminum Tea Kettle, 5 qt., $3.50; reg. $4.05.

Opal Towel Bars, china ends, 18x¼ in., 39c; 24¾ in., 55c; 24x1 in., $2.



Willow Clothes Baskets, $2.50, $3 and $3.50; reg. $3, $3.60 and $4.

White Enamel Ware

Water Pail, Coffee Pot,	10 qt., $1.00 2 qt., 95c 3 qt., $1.05	Utility Pot,	3 qt., 60c 4 qt., 65c 5 qt., 75c
Double Rice Boiler,	1 qt., 85c 2 qt., $1.05 3 qt., $1.40	Seamless Tea Kettle,	3 qt., $1.25 4 qt., $1.40 5 qt., $1.55

Refrigerators in This Sale Reduced 10% to 25%

Taken right out of regular stock; makes of proven excellence,—prices in this sale lowered no less than 10%—and from that on to 25%. A real opportunity for large saving.

Feather Dusters, 20c and 35c.

Electric Iron, 6½ lb. size, $2.95; reg. $4.75.

An Important Foot Note

1000 Cans of Paint—Half Price and Less

Kinds include Enamel, Johnson's Wood Dye, Mixed Paint, Furniture Varnish, Screen Paint and Varnish Stains. Prices 5c to $1.30; regularly 10c to $2.75.

Casseroles, 7 in., $1.15; 8 in., $1.45.

Vitreous China Wall Soap Dish, 70c.

Collapsible Bath Stool, $2.25.

White Enamel Bath Stool, rubber capped feet, 95c; reg. $1.25.

Hair Dusting Brushes, wire drawn, 7 in., 65c; 8 in., 70c; 9 in., 75c

Vacuum Cleaner and Sweeper, $3.95; reg. $6.75.

3-Minute Bread Maker, $2.25.

White Enamel Medicine Cabinet, $4.35.

Corn Brooms, made of good selected corn, 5 sewed No. 7 size (*Illus.*) special 75c

Today, September 4th, is the last day of the combined sales of discontinued M. J. Whittall and Hardwick & Magee Rugs

One Hundred and Seventy-five

Anglo Persian — **French Wilton** — **Bundhar Wilton**

AND OTHER WORLD FAMOUS

Rugs at ½ Price!

A fitting climax to the most remarkable Rug event in New York this year

185 Rugs were selected from the two great purchases of discontinued patterns from the M. J. Whittall and Hardwick & Magee mills, which have been on sale for the past few weeks, and marked down to ½ price as a treat for the closing day of the sale. The balance of these two great stocks continues on sale at the prices heretofore announced.

All room sizes, including 6x9 ft., 8.3x10.6, and 9x12 ft. About 120 are 9x12 ft. Rugs, on which the savings are as follows:

Regular $82.50. 9x12 ft. Rugs,	$41.25	Regular $65.00, 9x12 ft. Rugs,	$32.50	Regular $57.50, 9x12 ft. Rugs,	$28.75
Regular $69.25, 9x12 ft. Rugs,	$34.50	Regular $61.75, 9x12 ft. Rugs,	$30.85	Regular $49.50, 9x12 ft. Rugs,	$24.75

All Rugs (those advertised at ½ price as well as those that are still on sale at reductions of 15% to 33⅓%) will positively advance to their normal or "regular" prices on Wednesday, Sept. 5th.

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

PAID $359,481,228 IN INCOME TAXES

Corporations Contributed $179,372,888 in Last Fiscal Year and Individuals $180,108,340.

NEW YORK FAR IN THE LEAD

Collections from Corporations in This State $46,566,952, Individuals $81,495,783—Returns by Tables.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Individuals and corporations paid $359,481,228 in income taxes in the last fiscal year, the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne shows. Corporations paid $179,372,888, individuals $180,108,340.

Returns by individuals were made as follows:

TAXES ACCRUING PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1918	
On incomes up to $20,000	$7,700,990
From $20,001 to $50,000	529,375
From $50,001 to $75,000	389,683
From $75,001 to $100,000	389,850
From $100,001 to $250,000	1,206,634
From $250,001 to $500,000	839,410
Above $500,000	1,034,388
Offers in compromise	230,468
Total	$12,321,251
FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1918 UNDER AMENDED ACT.	
On incomes of less than $20,000	$55,742,231
From $20,001 to $40,000	6,989,052
From $40,001 to $60,000	6,493,954
From $60,001 to $80,000	6,071,465
From $80,001 to $100,000	5,730,108
From $100,001 to $150,000	11,099,322
From $150,001 to $200,000	8,189,590
From $200,001 to $250,000	6,241,807
From $250,001 to $300,000	5,196,877
From $300,001 to $500,000	12,969,686
From $500,001 to $1,000,000	14,501,214
From $1,000,001 to $1,500,000	7,531,894
From $1,500,001 to $2,000,000	4,888,040
Above $2,000,000	16,146,856
Offers in compromise	15,994
Total	$167,788,089

New York, as expected, remained far in the lead of all other States, with payment of $46,566,952 in corporation taxes and $81,495,783 in individual incomes. The States made returns as follows, showing, respectively, corporation income tax and individual income tax:

State.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.
Alabama	$887,906.92	$200,385.29
Alaska	49,132.34	20,772.03
Arizona	637,993.92	200,380.73
Arkansas	506,810.84	179,413.47
California	6,147,289.14	3,870,314.24
Colorado	1,789,597.94	1,060,075.91
Connecticut	3,872,038.48	3,050,912.00
Delaware	2,791,067.72	3,696,361.92
Dis. of Columbia	879,311.46	1,816,153.33
Florida	327,655.04	305,879.91
Georgia	1,218,831.39	611,777.89
Hawaii	906,818.58	363,880.70
Idaho	217,479.58	176,711.97
Illinois	14,359,537.16	11,789,952.41
Indiana	2,201,049.58	1,233,845.52
Iowa	1,252,297.30	555,247.24
Kansas	1,249,847.01	568,181.91
Kentucky	1,252,485.53	393,271.63
Louisiana	1,360,121.11	813,542.12
Maine	813,750.20	377,375.05
Maryland	1,401,954.27	1,947,336.47
Massachusetts	42,210,716.63	10,959,847.50
Michigan	9,665,769.68	3,627,884.25
Minnesota	4,618,464.76	1,814,431.33
Mississippi	246,829.38	197,456.70
Missouri	4,596,270.35	2,616,416.54
Montana	776,719.99	298,027.47
Nebraska	879,615.94	368,710.97
Nevada	75,429.06	15,425.53
New Hampshire	283,837.07	236,565.38
New Jersey	5,250,581.86	5,621,910.08
New Mexico	300,134.76	82,760.87
New York	93,706,951.90	81,495,783.31
North Carolina	1,222,609.13	551,189.51
North Dakota	278,771.77	74,159.04
Ohio	12,873,405.13	3,066,088.77
Oklahoma	5,231,436.18	4,428,842.32
Oregon	406,931.70	413,684.24
Pennsylvania	24,238,266.86	17,890,341.18
Rhode Island	1,539,290.50	1,880,676.67
South Carolina	498,116.17	81,874.28
South Dakota	182,248.15	49,164.33
Tennessee	942,090.87	438,684.27
Texas	2,611,153.93	2,781,779.09
Utah	1,148,676.94	181,344.05
Vermont	184,547.33	369,879.07
Virginia	1,837,125.64	621,507.06
Washington	1,187,702.78	855,286.77
West Virginia	1,460,908.97	460,138.63
Wisconsin	2,716,523.54	1,179,826.21
Wyoming	184,694.47	66,361.72
Total	$179,372,887.86	$180,108,340.10

DRINKING, SMOKING MORE.

All Records Broken in Revenue Collections on Whisky and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—All American records for consumption of whisky, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco apparently went by the board in the last fiscal year. The preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn, covering the twelve months ended June 30, made public today, shows record tax collections on these and other articles. Here are the grand totals of production upon which taxes were paid:

Distilled spirits from every source—rye, corn, wheat, apples, peaches, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries—164,665,245 gallons, an increase of 26,000,000 gallons over the previous year, yielding a tax return of $186,503,055.

Cigars, 9,216,901,113—approximately ninety per capita—as compared with 8,337,720,539 the previous year.

Cigarettes, 50,529,193,538, as compared with 21,087,757,078, an increase of more than 40 per cent.

Tobacco, chewing and smoking, 445,763,206 pounds, an increase of 28,500,000 pounds.

Even snuff went to apparent new high levels of production with 35,377,751 pounds, an increase of 2,200,000 pounds in the year.

The return to the Government in taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and snuff was $103,201,592, an increase of approximately $15,000,000, or 18 per cent. over the previous year. The record figures indicate great nation-wide prosperity, officials state, and, in the case of cigarettes, tremendous growth of the habit among women.

The production of beer, while exceeding that of the previous year, fell considerably below the high record of 66,000,000 barrels in 1914. Taxes were paid last year on 60,729,500 barrels, at $1.50 per barrel, and other taxes on brewers and retailers brought the total up to $91,897,193, against $88,771,104.

Other tax receipts included those on oleomargarine, $1,905,720; special taxes on bankers, corporations, brokers, theatres, bowling alleys, commission merchants, &c., $15,708,733; documentary stamps and perfumes, $8,926,310; estates, $6,076,575; excess profits, $37,176; munitions, $27,663,940, and miscellaneous, $2,696,853, bringing the total ordinary receipts up to $449,712,412. Income taxes of $359,481,228 brought the grand total, including the Alaskan railways tax of $32,256, up to $809,193,640, as compared with $512,728,288 the year before.

The cost of collecting the revenue was approximately $9.53 per $1,000, or .95 per cent., the lowest on record.

ROCKAWAY SECESSION AGAIN

Candidate for Assembly Revives That as His Platform.

Secession of the Rockaways from New York City was yesterday injected into the primary campaign in Queens as a live issue by the indorsement of William P. Wiener, a young attorney of Rockaway Beach, as the candidate for Assemblyman in the new Fifth Assembly District, in which the Rockaway peninsula has been included. The indorsement was by the Civic Federation of the Rockaways, which is the organization that has for three years fostered the secession movement in the Legislature and which has for members most of the wealthy and influential residents of the Rockaway section.

Albert J. Breckley, who has been indorsed by the regular Democratic organization for the Assembly, when asked where he stood, said he would not commit himself, but would be guided by the majority vote of his constituents. His political sponsors are said to be opposed to secession, however.

DYNAMITE PLOTTER CORNERED, ENDS LIFE

One of Conspirators Who Blew Up House of Montreal Star's Owner Run Down by Posse.

TWO COMPANIONS ESCAPE

Alleged Plot to Waylay and Kill Lord Athelstan Revealed by Leduc's End.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 3.—Run to earth at Lachute yesterday by a posse of detectives and citizens, Joseph Leduc, alias Handfield, one of the men who dynamited the house of Lord Athelstan, publisher of The Montreal Star, and tried to murder him and his family, fought until wounded and then fired a shot into his brain.

Henri Monette, alias Girard, and J. A. Tremblay, two of the other alleged dynamiters, escaped and are now being hunted on charges of murder, attempted murder, and a series of other crimes that have terrorized the countryside for several weeks. The two men have resolved not to be taken alive. The minute the police catch up with them, they will shoot to kill. A score or more Federal, Provincial, and private detectives are on their trail.

Joseph Leduc, alias Handfield, was definitely identified today. From the time the first news of the running down of the three was received, the authorities were pretty sure that Leduc was one of the bandits. The description, more or less meagre, sent to Montreal, fitted that of Leduc and the age given also tallied. The statement that the man had an abundance of light, curly hair served the more to assure his identity. Early this morning, Detective Giroux and M. La Framme, Bertillon expert, went out to Lachute to establish identity.

Addicted to Cocaine.

Leduc and Monette, his companion, are two of the worst desperadoes who had crossed the path of the police locally in generations. They were cocaine fiends and when under the influence of the drug they plotted and committed crimes. They were wanted for the brutal murder of an inoffensive farmer at St. Sulpice, a few weeks ago. Later, at La Assomption, they entered the home of a newly married couple and held up both husband and wife at the point of revolvers. It is also supposed that they are the men who have terrorized residents of country districts in and about Montreal. Many instances of farmers and others being held up at lonely spots on local suburban roads have been reported to the police.

Through the suicide of the young bandit the Canadian authorities today learned of an alleged plot to waylay and murder Lord Athelstan two days before his house at Cartierville was dynamited, on Aug. 9.

The authorities announced they had discovered that Leduc, with several men who are now being hunted by posses, decided to shoot down Lord Athelstan on Aug. 7, when he was on his way from Montreal to Cartierville.

Saved Publisher's Life.

The publisher's life was saved, the authorities said, because Elie Lalumiere, head of the Constitutionalists, an anti-conscription organization, removed the cartridges from the revolvers, unknown to Leduc and his associates. Lalumiere was arrested on Saturday, with others, charged with attempted murder in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Athelstan's home.

Word came from St. Andrews on Saturday afternoon that three men, thought to be the auto bandits, were on their way to Lachute and Mayor Lavigne was requested to keep them under surveillance. Six special constables were sworn in. Early Sunday morning one of them saw an unknown car standing in front of the Molsons Bank here. He hailed the occupants, but they hurriedly drove off, taking the road leading towards St. Canute.

News of this was communicated to the Mayor, who early Sunday morning swore in a posse. The posse got a high powered car and, fully armed, set out in pursuit. It came upon three men afoot just outside of the limits of Lachute and in the municipality of St. Canute. They ordered the men to stand and give an explanation of their presence. Two fled across the field, firing their revolvers at the pursuers, while the third, Leduc, went toward the river, which he attempted to swim.

A bullet from one of the pursuers' weapons hit him in the arm and he turned back and climbed up the bank. The posse were almost upon him when he put the muzzle of his revolver into his mouth and fired, killing himself.

Y. M. C. A. HUT IS OPENED.

Distinguished Gathering Attends Ceremonies in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The American colony, in full force, attended this afternoon the opening of the American Y. M. C. A. Eagle Hut in the Strand. Ambassador Page presided and was supported by Admiral Simms and other officers, Princess Victoria attended the ceremonies. The Ambassador read a message from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The hut will be open to allied as well as American soldiers.

Sir Francis Lloyd, the General commanding the London district, said that victory was an absolute certainty now that America had come in. He spoke of the luxury which the hut afforded to the visiting soldiers. E. C. Carter, the Association's Secretary with the American expeditionary force, announced that the French had asked the Americans to undertake the provision of similar huts for the French Army right in the front line:

"Paris is not always a health resort for soldiers. We are building huts there to bring Americans close to French life. We also are about to establish a hostelry in the French Alps for the men on leave."

Lady Forbes-Robertson gave several quaint plantation songs and Lee White some of the latest revue successes.

WILL NOT DISCUSS CHINA.

Member of Japanese Mission Says Immigration Also Will Be Excluded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—This informal statement was made today by a member of the Japanese War Mission to the United States:

"No discussions have yet taken place with the State Department and it is not known here when they will begin. The subject has not yet been mentioned by the American officials. While it is impossible to state what will be discussed, except in a general way, it can be said definitely that the discussions will not include the subjects if immigration and China.

"We came here for the purpose of felicitating the United States upon entering the war as the name of the mission signifies, and if discussions take place at all they will relate to the co-operation between the United State and Japan during the war. All other matters are left to the permanent embassy here."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the quarters of the mission today to pay his respects to Viscount Ishii. A rumor that the British Ambassador was expecting instructions from his Government concerning possible conversations with the Japanese mission lacked confirmation.

FOOD WASTE REAL ENEMY OF COUNTRY

Charles Lathrop Pack Tells of Great Progress in Conservation Since War Began.

3,000,000 MORE GARDENS

American Patriotism and Ingenuity Meeting Demands Made by Our Allies Abroad.

Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the World's Court League, has declared that food waste is one of the enemies that this country will have to fight if it would make the world safe for democracy. He believes that a great advance was made in this fight when small gardeners within a short space of time brought about an estimated increase of more than $350,000,000 in the nation's food supply.

"Among war's by-products none is more important than American Citizens' Declaration of Independence in the matter of food. The nation is inspired by a spirit of new freedom," said Mr Pack in a discussion of "America's Battle Against Food Waste" in the World Court. "Food waste is the enemy, food thrift the battle cry, and food conservation the weapon. The call to arms is urgent and involves every household in America.

"War's emergency has brought with it a sense of war's responsibility. The season's rich bounty of vegetable products has been given new meaning by the burden placed upon the United States in the matter of keeping the people of Europe. It is, therefore, vital that the food wealth of the Summer be translated into terms of abundance for the Winter, for ourselves, our soldiers, and our European comrades in arms.

"America today is a vast garden. Through our nation-wide survey we are able to announce that nearly three million more gardens have been cultivated in 1917 than in any previous year as a result of the impulse given by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission.

It is conservative to state that by the planting of gardens where none grew before the nation's food supply has been increased to the extent of more than $350,000,000. The patriotic duty of every American citizen demands the conservation of this great output of foodstuffs. That the vegetables cannot be eaten as they mature, is obvious. With heavily increased planting area, this season's production will create a great surplus and in the wartime food prices this surplus must not be allowed to go to waste. It must be wisely utilized and jealously guarded to take the place of exportable foods. To do this is as essential in its way as to provide men and munitions for the fight against the foreign foe.

"Prevention of waste calls for the canning of all food that can be canned or the drying of all food that can be dried. By this plan only is it possible for America to enjoy the year's enhanced fruitfulness of her soil and to consume in the Autumn and Winter more vegetables and fruits that greater amounts of wheat, beans, beef and pork may be exported to our army and to our allies. In no other way may the army of home and community gardeners, who have fought so valiantly with spade and hoe, reap the full benefit of their labors. These things can be done in nearly every household. To neglect them in this time of crisis is unpatriotic and un-American."

Mr. Pack spoke of the literature on gardening, canning, and drying of foods that have been distributed by the various Government agencies. He pointed out that under the impetus of this propaganda clubs for canning and drying have been organized all over the country.

"The aggregate of the demands for these manuals is enormous, but in no wise greater than the supply," he continued. "The manuals of the Food Gardening Commission were first issued in June. From a few thousand a day the shipments from our offices in Washington increased steadily until the latter part of July saw the manuals going out at the rate of 30,000 to 40,000 a day. At the present ever-increasing rate of distribution, the commission feels that it is in a fair way to realize its ambition to place the manuals in almost every home in America. The popular interest that has been aroused in canning and drying is significant of the American determination to neglect no opportunity of the nation's wartime position.

"Much has been learned this year by town and city people about the cultivation of the soil and the conservation of its products, so that we may look with faith and courage for still greater results for the next season, when the need may be even more urgent."

OUR CAPITAL IN RHODESIA.

British Journal Predicts Heavy Investments in South Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Financial Times says there are indications that American finance is to have "a big finger in the South African pie" after the war, if not before.

This statement is brought out by a dispatch from Johannesburg which says Sir Abe Bailey has formed the Anglo-American Exploration Company, with a capital of £250,000, to acquire all his Rhodesian assets, and that he has started for New York on business in connection with the enterprise.

MASONS PLAN HONOR ROLL.

Extraordinary Session of Grand Lodge to Consider War Problems.

In obedience to the call of Thomas Penney of Buffalo, Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York, the Grand Lodge which held its annual convention last May, will reconvene at Masonic Hall this city, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 10. This is a very unusual proceeding. According to the announcement the Grand Lodge is convened for the transaction of such business as the present war emergency may bring before it.

One of the purposes of the meeting is to provide an honor roll, on which is to be inscribed the names of all the members in this State who have entered the military or naval service of the country either as volunteers or by selective conscription, in any capacity whatever. The Secretaries of the various lodges in the State have been directed to make a canvass of their membership and to report the result as quickly as possible.

Steps will also be taken to provide a fund for the care of the dependent families of those in the service in need of such assistance during the duration of the war.

Resinol

healed my sick skin completely

"It certainly is a joy to be rid of all that ugly, itching humor so quickly! I was ashamed to be seen while my hands and arms were covered with it, and some nights I simply *couldn't* sleep, it itched and burned so. Thank goodness you thought of Resinol!"

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on the face, neck or hands without attracting undue attention. Resinol Soap is excellent for the complexion and for a baby's delicate skin. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

When you *hear* it you know it's *best!*

THERE is no doubt in your mind as to whether you should own a phonograph. The question is, "Which instrument shall we buy?"

The only jury which heard and tested the various phonographs at the Panama-Pacific Exposition awarded the highest score for tone quality to

THE INSTRUMENT OF QUALITY

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CLEAR AS A BELL

This jury was composed of professional musicians.

Hear the Sonora.

You'll realize that it represents a remarkable advance in the art of sound reproduction, and that it is *incomparably good.*

Catalog on request. Call or write for one.

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The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World

203

CAMP DEVENS IS READY!

Army Cantonment at Ayer, Mass., Completed on Schedule Time

Demonstrating the Wisdom of Awarding This Contract on a Cost Plus Percentage Basis

The 622 Buildings whose completion our schedule called for by September 1 are ready for the troops, and many of them occupied,

And 124 Buildings in Addition, including 46 of the 59 buildings needed for the 1,000-bed hospital unit, costing $500,000; refrigerating plants, storehouses, bakeries and miscellaneous buildings—all these completed ahead of schedule time.

Completing This $6,000,000 Contract on Schedule Time Necessitated:—

A Force of 9,000 Men
A Weekly Payroll of $400,000
$750,000 in Ready Cash
Finishing One Building Every Forty Minutes for Two Months

The Delivery of 30 Million Feet of Lumber
Unloading 50 Carloads of Materials Daily
Building a Complete Water Supply System with 20 Miles of Pipe
Building a Complete Sewerage System with 20 Miles of Pipe

Capt. Canfield, in command of the Ayer Camp, informing us that Ayer headed the list of cantonments in percentage of completion writes:

"This distinction should be a source of great gratification to your organization as it is to mine."

FRED T. LEY & CO., Inc. Contractors

BOSTON SPRINGFIELD NEW YORK

CIVIL WAR IN 'THE COUNTRY COUSIN'

The Virtuous West Once More Meets and Conquers the Villainous East.

WITH ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, with Colonel Roosevelt as Critic.

THE COUNTRY COUSIN—A comedy in four acts by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street. At the Gaiety.

Mrs. Howitt.....Julia Stuart
Eleanor Howitt.....Marian Coakley
Sam Williams.....Donald Gallaher
Nancy Price.....Alexandra Carlisle
Geo. Tewksberry Reynolds, 3d.Eugene O'Brien
Stanley Howitt.....Arthur Forrest
Alfaile Wainwright.....Louise Prussing
Mrs. Jane Kinney.....Eleanor Gordon
Cyril Kinney.....Donald Foster
Maud Howitt.....Grace Elliston
Archie Gore.....Charles Mackay
Pruitt.....George Wright, Jr.
Blake.....Albert Tavernier

It is recorded as the opinion of a member of Colonel Roosevelt's household that at a wedding father always wants to be the bride and at a funeral the corpse. He was present last night in an upper box at the opening of "The Country Cousin," and, in response to riotous applause that began with his entrance and had few intermissions while the curtain was down, he at last rose and said a few words. Authors and actors escaped usurpation, but the critics lost their jobs.

The play was one of those pieces, not unknown to the regular stage and multitudinous in the movies, in which the windy but virtuous West encounters the villainous, effete East in its favorite haunts of vice, is scorned on the right and robbed on the left, but never fails to emerge triumphant. The only real difference lies in the fact that this time we have the old story refurbished by two very notable men of letters, Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, and produced by George Tyler.

Colonel Roosevelt declared that the result was a "first-class American play." It emphasized a lesson he had long been trying to impress, namely, how much better all the people on the stage would be for just one year of universal compulsory military training.

Colonel Roosevelt went on to say that it is because so many Americans are like the people on the stage that the Germans have so systematically cuffed and kicked us, thinking they could get away with it. In this it is possible that he failed in a measure to interpret the intention of the authors. In the last act, certainly, it transpired that the Western boy whom the Colonel stigmatized as "windy" had been regarded from the start as an exemplar of Ohio manhood, the future mate of the young heroine and a prospective President.

The less young heroine was played by Alexandra Carlisle, and, though she was lippy as the Presidential youth was windy, it is quite certain that she was regarded as living in the heroic mood, for she was featured on the program. Moreover, in the end she was allotted in matrimony to Eugene O'Brien—whom everybody loves on the stage and the featured lady always marries.

The first act is in Ohio, where, as we are speedily informed, all letters of the alphabet enjoy their rights. At least the letter "r" is burred, whether or not it enjoys it. It appears, furthermore, that the native State is pronounced Uh-hi-uh. In short, the land of "beautiful waters" is also the land of beautiful sounds. In all probability there is a burr and a grunt in the very river so loved of the Indians. The alphabet is so original as to be, in fact, aboriginal.

The younger heroine has come into an inheritance of half a million, and, as she is of age, can do as she likes with it. Her father, who long ago divorced her mother and who is now living in the East with a second wife, appears in an automobile and lures the child to the East, in spite of all the family of virtuous Uh-hi-uhans can do—especially a breezy kinswoman played by Miss Carlisle.

The three following acts take place in the seaside villa of the father, which he has rented for the season at the expense of eleven thousand of his daughter's dollars. And, oh, but you should see the morals, and especially the manners, of the house party! Cocktails and unplatonic jewelry abound. The daughter is plied with cocktails and champagne. All dance and flirt abandonedly, and when they get drunk they brawl and smash one another's chins. Meantime the game of robbing the younger heroine goes merrily on, her father presenting her stepmother with a brooch costing $25,000—for which daughter signs a blank check.

Into this iniquitous villa comes Miss Carlisle, bent on saving her young kinswoman. If in her treatment of her host and hostess and their guests she seems impertinent, very, it is to be borne in mind that they are all quite impossibly impertinent, and beat her to it. In short, it is a game of verbal slapstick, at which, being the heroine and favored by the authors in the matter of lines, she triumphs. So, in the end, the poor girl is rescued and led back to Centreville and her windy Donald Gallagher.

That is not all. The Crown Prince in this empire of demoralized humanity is quite the most virulently conceited snob in creation. Of all the people he has met, only the Country Cousin tells him the truth about himself. He is horribly bored, then incensed, then interested. Finally he is redeemed by his native manhood by this breeze from Ohio, and announces his intention to go to Plattsburg. Thus does the Country Cousin become a war bride.

As Colonel Roosevelt confined himself to critical generalities, it may be not amiss to append that the verbal slapstick had the virtue of real wit, and so scored hugely with the audience. The evening was certainly one of intense and absorbing interest; even without the Colonel it is quite possible that there is enough hearty laughter to spell success.

And yet one is haunted by misgivings. Seeing America as it is, one understands only too well the desire of the Germans to exterminate us. Some truths are hard to tell in the theatre. Wags though the authors are, it may be doubted whether they will quite succeed in wagging this tried old tale. It is at least an open question whether the rôle in which Colonel Roosevelt officiated was not that of undertaker.

MUSIC NOTES.

Thomas Egan, the Irish tenor, will sing to more than 6,000 soldiers at Van Cortlandt Park tomorrow evening. The concert will be opened by the bands of the First, Twenty-third, and Seventy-first Regiments, and Mr. Egan will be assisted by a soprano, Lillian Breton.

The People's Institute of Brooklyn continues a course of weekly concerts Wednesday evening at Bushwick Park, where the soloist will be Josephine Dowler, soprano, and Harry Rowley, baritone, together with a pianist, Marion Kahn.

The Marine and Field Club has arranged a "moonlight musicale" to be given by its members for the benefit of the Red Cross on Thursday evening on the club lawn, at Cropsey Avenue and Bay Thirteenth Street, Bath Beach.

The Metropolitan Opera Ballet School, under the direction of Pauline Vanderhoeven, is this week opening its eighth year, to continue till next June. The school now furnishes the Metropolitan's entire corps de ballet, composed no longer of foreigners, but of American girls.

'LUCKY O'SHEA' REAL IRISH.

Allen Doone, a Pleasing Australian Actor, Makes His Debut Here.

LUCKY O'SHEA, a comedy in three acts, by Theodore Burt Sayre. At the Thirty-ninth Street.

THE PROLOGUE.

De Vigny.....Gerald Pring
Vigner.....William Wagner
O'Shea.....Allen Doone
La Salle.....Robert Brister
Aubert.....Leonard Willey
Rose McMichael.....Edna Keeley
Abbe Duveen.....Robert P. Davis

THE PLAY.

Thaddeus McMichael.....Pat S. Barrett
Roderick O'Toole.....Seth Smith
Phelim McNair.....Edwin Burke
Rose McMichael.....Edna Keeley
Larry O'Shea.....Allen Doone
Captain Aubert.....Leonard Willey
Lieutenant La Salle.....Robert Brister
Nancy O'Dowd.....Mary Kennedy
Danny McNabb.....Maurice Lynch
Julius Caesar McGinnis.....Frank Cotter
Colonel De Vigny.....Gerald Pring

"Lucky O'Shea," the play in which Allen Doone chose to make his first New York appearance at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre last night, had a long run in Australia with the same leading character. The plot is that of a motion-picture gone wrong, as cases of hidden identity and bribes intended for the hero's discomfiture follow with bewildering rapidity. "Lucky O'Shea," as the title indicates, is a play where the Irish brogue predominates, and is a pleasing relief to the turbulent meetings of the Friends of Irish Freedom which have been held recently in the neighborhood of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street.

The prologue, which is a hillside in Prussia in the Napoleonic era, consists mainly of darkness and bass voices discussing vague military tactics. An Irish girl, whose father is serving with the French, is brought prisoner to the Prussian camp and is forcibly married to a wandering gypsy, who later turns out to be a French officer in disguise. The three acts following are devoted to the reuniting of the wife and her husband, who reappears as a favorite Dublin actor. It would be difficult to indicate the most villainous villain. There are three of them, but they receive their deserts before the final curtain.

Allen Doone had opportunity to display his pleasing personality in a series of kaleidescopic impersonations, as he assumed in turn the rôle of a gypsy, an Irish actor, a bailiff, and actor once more. The Chauncey Olcott type of the play gave Mr. Doone a chance to sing a couple of Irish songs.

'GOOD NIGHT PAUL' PLEASES

New Musical Farce at the Hudson Has Funny Situations.

GOOD NIGHT PAUL.—A musical farce in three acts, book and lyrics, by Roland Oliver and Charles Dickson, music by Harry B. Olsen. At the Hudson.

Mrs. Audrey Haywood.....Audrey Maple
Mme. Louise.....Louise Kelley
Robert Hayward.....Burrell Barbaretto
Paul Forster.....Ralph Herz
Frank Forster.....Frank Lalor
Elizabeth M. O'Brien.....Elizabeth Murray

The musical farce "Good Night Paul," which the actor-producer, Ralph Herz, offered last night at the Hudson Theatre, greatly pleased a typical first-night audience in spite of one or two crudities of construction which were evident in spots. The piece has in it situations which, though somewhat overdrawn and more than a little suggestive, are about as ludicrous as anything seen on Broadway for a long time.

Paul Forster is a bachelor, boarding with his business partner, Robert Hayward, and Mr. Hayward's bride of six months. The plot hinges upon the efforts of the trio to obtain from Paul's brother, Frank, 100,000 francs to recoup the exhausted resources of the firm of Hayward & Forster. This they accomplish, after many trials, through impressing upon Frank Forster the fact that his brother is really married at last, the pseudo wife being Mrs. Hayward.

As the crusty old woman hater, Ralph Herz leaves little to be desired, and neither does Frank Lalor, who is the rich brother, likewise a bachelor, but one who has shunned matrimony and women only because of a fancied heart ailment. Miss Audrey Maple, the bride, who uses her husband's razor to "fix a curlin pole," and whose "intuitions" are continually getting her husband and his partner into trouble, was very pleasing in her rôle. Miss Elizabeth Murray had ample opportunity to show her unrivaled ability to sing rag-time and Irish songs.

The piece was called a musical farce, and that is the reason, probably, for the musical numbers which were dragged in, literally by the ears. For example, Miss Murray says to Miss Maple, "Have ye never heard rag time? Well, then, I'll sing ye some," and she proceeds to sing. Two very popular songs were "Enie-Weenie" and "Sailing on the Henry Clay."

BERNHARDT ACTS CAMILLE.

Her Rendition of the Deathbed Scene Brings an Ovation.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt, the indefatigable as well as the divine, appeared in three performances, one in the afternoon and two in the evening, yesterday at the Knickerbocker Theatre. At the matinée she gave for the second time in her present visit "L'Etoile dans la Nuit," with which she opened her repertoire here on Saturday night; and in the evening she appeared once more in the court scene of the "Merchant of Venice," given on Saturday, as well as in her first performance this season of the deathbed scene in "Camille."

The fluent eloquence and vivacious legal trickery of her appeal as Portia in the "Merchant," no less than the far more strenuous emotional effort in her forever deathless rendition of the dying Camille, evoked the usual ovation of applause, auditory and floral, that is ever hers. In addition to that, however, it stilled and held entranced for the only space in the evening the persistent and very annoying stage noises behind the scenes that marred the performances of the musical and dancing numbers interspersed between the one-act performances of Madame Bernhardt.

Yesterday's program will be repeated today and tomorrow.

"Peter Ibbetson" Again at Republic.

John N. Raphael's sympathetic dramatization of George du Maurier's famous novel, "Peter Ibbetson," resumed its engagement yesterday at the Republic. The three pricipal rôles remain in the hands of the two Barrymores, Lionel and John, and Constance Collier. Wallis Clark continues in the rôle of Major Duquesnois, while Alice Johns is the new Mrs. Deane. Mercedes Desmore, Alice Wilson, Alexander Loftus, Benjamin Kauser, Ruano Bogislab, Nina Varesa, Catherine Charlton, and Emily McLean are others in the cast. Two large audiences yesterday indicated that the charming drama did not exhaust its public last Spring.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A change in Sarah Bernhardt's program for the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday matinees has been announced. Instead of appearing in "Camille" she will be seen in "Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur." At the night performances she will appear in "Hecube" and "L'Aiglon."

Louise Drew, daughter of John Drew, has been engaged for the rôle of Mrs. Eden in Pinero's "The Gay Lord Quex," in which Mr. Drew and Margaret Illington will be starred.

Victor Morsely has been engaged by Madison Corey for one of the leading rôles in "The Grass Widow," the Pollock-Wolf musical play, to be placed in rehearsal next week.

'THE MASQUERADER' AN EFFECTIVE PLAY

Katherine C. Thurston's Novel Made Into a Stagy, but Popular Melodrama.

GUY BATES POST THE HERO

He Excels in Spectacular Dual Role of a Drama That Is Episodic in Its Form.

THE MASQUERADER.—A play in three acts by John Hunter Booth, founded on the novel by Katherine Cecil Thurston of the same title. At the Lyric.

John Chilcote, M. P.....Guy Bates Post
John Lodder.....Guy Bates Post
Brock.....Louis Calvert
Bobby Blessington.....Gerry Cornell
Marie.....Nina Lindsey
Eve Chilcote.....Thais Lawton
Peggy Forsythe.....Georgia Mal Fursman
Allison.....H. B. Fitzgibbon
Herbert Fraide.....Clarence Handyside
Mr. Lakely.....Ian Robertson
Lady Lillian Astrupp.....Florence Malone
Robbins.....Ruby Gordon
Lady Bramfell.....Olive Temple
Lady Sarah Fraide.....Gertrude Linton
Captain Gaultry.....James Moore
Lord Bramfell.....William Podmore
Greening.....Raymond Martin
Doctor.....Edward Unger
Huskie.....By Himself

Katherine Cecil Thurston's novel "The Masquerader," which created something of a furore in the Six Best Sellers Set when it was published some seven or ten years ago, was presented in dramatic form last night on the Lyric stage. The play was written by John Hunter Booth, who announced as his contribution to a serial curtain speech participated in by Guy Bates Post, the star, and Richard Walton Tully, the producer, that while he had necessarily made some changes in the letter of Mrs. Thurston's story, he had endeavored to preserve the spirit.

"The Masquerader" was first acted in the provinces last season, and when it was found to be what the public wants its New York visit was deferred. Just why "the road" flocked to see it was apparent last night—it is melodrama of the stage stagy, with life and probability cast aside and only those things that are effective theatrically retained. It is of the stuff that spells "Success" in incandescents above the lobby entrance and in theatre-goers who want to be entertained and not made to think seeking tickets among the highways and byways of the speculators.

Like many plays taken from novels, "The Masquerader" is episodic in form. It requires a prologue and eight scenes to tell the tale of John Chilcote, M. P., scion of an old English house, who has fallen a victim to drugs and among changes places with a struggling young writer who is his exact physical counterpart except for a scar on one finger. The shuttle of the play weaves back and forth, showing first the man and then the masquerader in their native and changed environments.

If Mrs. Thurston had made her central characters women there would have been excellent material for the Dolly Sisters, but since she didn't and there are no twin actors it became necessary to have one man impersonate the two. This was the task assigned Mr. Post, and to the excellence of his performance much of whatever success the play attains will be due. His denotement of the gradual disintegration caused by the misuse of the drug was an effective piece of acting.

Since both characters appear simultaneously in a number of scenes it was necessary to have another figure on the stage. His resemblance to Mr. Post was not any too striking, but he was usually seen retreating or in a dim light, so that it was not too disillusioning for those who wished to believe, nor did the frequent hocus-pocus by which Mr. Post substituted himself for the inarticulate one of the thinking part excite anything but awe and approbation in the audience. It was P. T. Barnum who first crystallized in words this attribute of an American audience.

Quite as fine as Mr. Bates's performance was that of Louis Calvert in a rôle far less spectacular. Mr. Calvert gave one of the most human portrayals of a servant in the annals of the local stage. Thais Lawton was appealing as the wife, and Florence Malone's beauty shone to advantage.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. TONIGHT 8:20. First Matinee Tomorrow, 2:20. Arthur Hammerstein Presents "DE LUXE ANNIE" A Psychological Play of Mystery.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. First Matinee Tomorrow, 2:15. GUY BATES POST in "THE MASQUERADER."

39TH ST. THEA., Nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:15. First Mat. Tom'w 2:15. MR. ALLEN DOONE in "LUCKY O'SHEA" By Theo. Burt Sayre

44TH ST THEATRE. 2 WEEKS. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. First Time in New York City. SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA CO. Tonight, Cavalleria-Pagliacci; Wed. Mat., Martha; Fri., Carmen; Thurs., Rigoletto; Fri., La Gioconda; Sat. Mat., La Traviata, (with Marcella Craft); Sat. Eve. Il Trovatore. Pop. Prices, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. Boxes $2.50.

Most fascinating sight in town is MARY'S ANKLE at the BIJOU THEATRE MAT. TOM'W.

48TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Bryant 178. "A roaring stage circus with enough funny situations for two of the more finished modern farces."—Herald. George Broadhurst's Globe Trotter. What Happened to Jones with HALE HAMILTON.

444th Time. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

CASINO B'way & 39th Street. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. Elisabeth Marbury & Lee Shubert offer LOVE O' MIKE SECOND SEASON IN N. Y.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30 MARJORIE RAMBEAU in "EYES OF YOUTH"

MARY'S ANKLE at the BIJOU THEATRE MAT. TOM'W. IS AS FAMOUS AS MARY'S LAMB

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat., 2:15. ANOTHER SMASHING BIG MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS BY THE AUTHORS OF THE FAMOUS "OH BOY!" LEAVE IT TO JANE Prettiest Chorus in New York.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow, 2:00. "THAT RAREST OF ALL THINGS, A NEW STAGE STORY."—John Corbin, Times. "AN ELABORATE DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOVELTY. J. J. SHUBERT SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED IN SUCH EFFORTS."—Herald. The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present A PLAY WITH MUSIC MAYTIME with Charles Purcell and Peggy Wood & William Norris.

ASTOR Broadway & 45th. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. THE VERY IDEA!! Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun

CORT Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2:15. —WILTON— LACKAYE in THE INNER MAN by Abraham Schomer. "THE FIRST DRAMATIC THRILL OF THE SEASON."—Commercial.

MARY'S ANKLE at the BIJOU THEATRE MAT. TOM'W. IS WINNING NEW ADMIRERS DAILY.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. TODAY, 25c & 50c. Eugene Walter's Breathless Melodrama THE KNIFE

SIRENS OF THE SEA The Beautiful "LEGEND OF THE LORELEI" beautifully told, featuring LOUISE LOVELY, CARMEL MYERS, Jack Mulhall & Sixty Fast Water Sprites, Bewitching Maidens, Filmy Sirens of the Sea. POPULAR PRICES. Three Times Daily, 2:30, 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. BROADWAY Theatre, B'way at 41st St.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. Biggest Dramatic Spectacle on Earth. 2nd Season in N. Y. Last 2 Weeks THE WANDERER Greatest Cast Ever Seen in America. Evgs. & Sat. Mat. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50 800 Orch. Seats at All Performances, $1.00. Bargain Matinee Tomorrow. Best Seats $1

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ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 52nd St. Morn.—Aft.—Eve.

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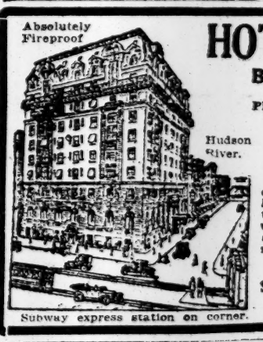

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1917.

THE PRESIDENT'S IDEALS.

"There is no trace of idealistic conception" in the President's answer to the Pope's peace proposal, says the Catholic Massbode, an organ of the Church published in Holland. What is the highest ideal any State or the chief of any State can cherish and formulate at this moment? Peace based upon and assured of permanence by right and justice. That is the President's ideal; it is the soul and substance of his reply to the Pope. He has another ideal. It is freedom for the German people. Mr. WILSON brings that into the field of discussion when he points out that the path to peace lies fully in view of the Germans. They can set their feet in that path if they will strike off the shackles of imperialism and proclaim to the world that henceforth the will of their Government shall be their will.

If there are any higher ideals in respect to the war and its manner of ending, we do not know what they are. Yet in all Germany only one voice gives evidence of any perception of truth in respect to the President's note. It is the voice of the Socialist paper, Vorwärts. That newspaper sees the truth, it hints at more truth than it is permitted or finds it prudent to express openly. There is a deep significance in this passage from the comment of Vorwärts upon the President's adjuration to the German people:

> The thought would be unbearable that those at the front were fighting, not for the maintenance of the Empire, but for the maintenance of conditions which were not worth being maintained. The thought would be unbearable that one mother's son fell, not for the people's rights, but for the privileges of individuals in the nation, which do not now exist elsewhere.

This means, not what it openly says, that the thought that the men are not fighting for a dynasty, for their rights, would be unbearable, but that the thought is present in the minds of many Germans and that they must bear it until the only possible relief shall come. The writer of the Vorwärts article understands very well that the German soldiers are now fighting solely for the maintenance of the Empire, "for the maintenance of "conditions which are not worth "being maintained," for the Hohenzollern and his successor, for the privileges of the individuals who now rule Germany. It is this conviction that prompts Vorwärts to repudiate the assertion that it would be unworthy of the German people to give the guarantees demanded by the President; on the contrary, "it would be unworthy of it to refuse them." That is the one ray of light out of the German darkness. The comments of the press of the Empire, with that exception, reject altogether the President's suggestions, some jeer at the note and openly misrepresent it. "Potsdam orders" is written large and black across the pages of all the German newspapers, Vorwärts alone excepted.

But there are intelligent minds in Germany that have a full understanding of the truth. It cannot be otherwise, for the Germans are an educated people. There is a startling similarity, what we may call a similarity of contrast, between the condition of the German people at this time and the condition of the Russians. The Russians are illiterate, more illiterate than any other people engaged in the war. The boon of education has been withheld from them by an autocratic Government. Their ignorance is chiefly responsible for their appalling downfall as a nation since the revolution. They have rejected the counsel of their wise statesmen, they have listened to ignorant and irresponsible agitators. At this time of great national peril they have given themselves up to the class struggle of socialism. Confronted by a powerful enemy, an autocratic Power that seeks to crush them and hold them forever in subjection, they have turned an assenting ear to false leaders who tell them that the enemy they have to fear is, not Germany, but the bourgeois class, that solid, industrious part of the Russian population without whose brains and energy the Empire would be a savage waste. They voluntarily retire before the enemy in arms, while their upstart Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates plans a continuance of the class struggle, the overthrow of the social organization, the destruction of the soundest, most constructive, and trustworthy part of Russian society. We must suppose that the Russians could not have been so deplorably misled had they been educated as the German people are.

But when we look upon the picture that Germany presents, it becomes necessary to admit that universal education may be made an instrument of wrong. It is a monstrous paradox that a people may be enslaved by enlightenment. But is not that the condition of Germany today? All Germans are in various degrees educated, the humblest can read and write. Yet they bow their necks in slavish debasement before the autocratic power. They do its bidding blindly. All their lives they have been trained that obedience to that power was the highest duty, and now they pour out their blood to preserve it and continue its despotic rule over themselves, they give up their lives, they bear the unimaginable sufferings and horrors of the war with scarcely any audible complaint, they religiously believe all the falsehoods their Government utters for their deception, they are too credulous to see that they are already beaten and that worse disasters impend than any they have yet had to bear, they resent as an impertinence the President's magnanimous offer of peace on terms that will set them free. Yet they are a highly educated people.

The seeming paradox evolves itself into an understandable condition when we take note of the fact that the German schools and universities, like German trade and industry, have long been fashioned and directed as instruments of war, that the work of every German institution has been made part of the preparation for the war. Our free schools, under local control, are the creation of the people themselves, they are made to meet the wants of the people. The German educational system, like German law, like everything German, is shaped and directed from above. Germans are taught that the State, the dynasty, the person of the Emperor, must be reverenced. It is hard to overcome a lifetime of such teaching.

If the truth is mighty and must prevail, it will prevail some time in Germany. It is not dead there. It lives at least in the office of the one newspaper from which we have quoted. From that one source light may spread. It is very hard to see how an utterance so magnanimous as that of the President can fail to make its way to the hearts and minds of the Germans, even against the obstacles their long training presents to its entrance. Agencies are at work to spread the light and truth. There never was such freedom of speech, such boldness in its use as in the last few months. The Reichstag has had to listen to speakers who openly declared that Germany should be a republic, that the Government, even to its highest figures, must be responsible to the representatives of the people. The dynastic idea, the imperialistic idea, the notion that one man can be trusted or permitted to direct the fortunes and destinies of 70,000,000 people is doomed when such thoughts begin to be expressed in a legislative chamber now as hitherto without power, but beginning to understand that it must have power.

We can understand that the German people might resent the President's charge, overwhelmingly justified by fact, that their Government is false in word and heart. But why should they show resentment when he declares that they themselves, the German people, are worthy of trust, that the United States and its allies can make peace with them, confident that the terms of the treaty would be held inviolate, when he tells them that no Emperor, no one man, can govern them so well as they can govern themselves? Have they more confidence in the Hohenzollern whose lawless ambitions have put upon them the loss and miseries of the war than they have in their own wisdom?

TOSCANINI.

We try to force ourselves to believe that music has no nationality; that what is good in art belongs equally to the whole world. But what American of patriotic instincts can deny that the fact that ARTURO TOSCANINI is our ally in this war increases measurably the interest we feel in his presence on the Italian battle line? In music no artist ever did more than TOSCANINI himself to obliterate, as far as possible, the line of nationality and race. No German conductor ever interpreted the passion of "Tristan und Isolde" better than this Italian. In his present mood, could he lend all his great interpretative powers to the performance of WAGNER'S music? His country, his national pride, control him now.

Dispatches convey a vivid impression of the great leader of La Scala and the Metropolitan Opera House almost in the thick of the bloody conflict at Monte Santo, assembling his band in the shelter of a huge rock, dubious shelter it must have been, with big shells bursting all around, and inspiring his musicians with his own boundless energy and enthusiasm while the battle raged. TOSCANINI, since his beloved Italy was drawn into the war on the side of justice, has given all his thought, all his vigor, to his country. His personal sacrifice is great; it may yet, if he continues to expose himself as he did at Monte Santo, be the greatest a man is capable of. He may rest assured that he has strengthened the affectionate regard American operagoers feel for him.

NATIONAL ARMY DAY.

In his brief address to the national army, primarily designed for yesterday's celebration of the completion of the selective draft in Washington, but directly spoken, also, to the whole 687,000 of the first contingent, President WILSON calls the drafted men "in "some special sense the soldiers of "freedom." In none but a free country could such a conscription have been established, one in which every man of a specified military age registered for service to enable the Government to make a selection of the most fit in the numbers needed. The draft was ordered by the whole country, including the men who were drafted. Collectively, these men form the largest army this nation has ever assembled by one operation. They are, to be sure, but the advance guard of the national army. Many more are to be added to their ranks by the same democratic process later on.

They are all at present raw recruits. The men who will parade in three of the five boroughs of this great city today are as yet without uniforms and equipment. But the clothes, the packs, the rifles, and machine guns will be ready for them as they reach their cantonments, and skilled officers and men will be on hand to undertake the work of transforming them into soldiers ready for modern warfare. There is to be no undue haste. We have trained and partly trained men enough to begin operations in France when the time comes. The regular army and the National Guard will be first in the field. The national army will begin to move when its first contingent has learned the rudiments of soldiering, and, once that movement begins, it will continue as long as reinforcements are needed, until right triumphs on the battlefield and the nations are ready to proclaim a permanent peace.

Today is National Army Day in New York. The parades will not be as long as that of the National Guard last week; they will, perhaps, not present to the eye a sight so inspiriting. Untrained men will fill the lines. But they march to confirm their allegiance to the nation and their faith in its triumph over its enemies, a triumph in obtaining which they confidently expect they will play an important part. They are the flower of the young citizenry, willingly foregoing their peaceful occupations to prepare themselves to make this nation stronger than ever, to assure the endurance of its institutions.

A NATIONAL ELECTION.

Probably "non-resident" opinion of Mayor MITCHEL'S administration will be resented by the partisans of the severely local Judge HYLAN, but here is a Minnesota judgment that corresponds exactly with enlightened and prevailing New York judgment. The Duluth Herald gives it:

> Possibly it is none of the country's business whom New York picks for its Mayor, and yet there will be nation-wide interest and concern in this election. MITCHEL has, beyond doubt, given New York the best administration it ever had, bar none. It has been honest, forward-looking, constructive, vigorous, upstanding. The country at large will be interested because it would be a crime and a national scandal if anybody now in the lists against him should beat him at the polls in November.

That is all, and there is nothing to add to it.

THE LOYALTY OF LABOR.

Mr. WILSON'S letter to Mr. GOMPERS approving cordially the conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, founded by Mr. GOMPERS to combat the disloyalties of the People's Council propaganda, and, specifically, its efforts to delude workingmen, expresses with its writer's habitual felicity and force the wrongs that America has suffered at the hands of the misleaders of the German people and the necessity of resisting the masked batteries of Germany in the United States. "The battle line of "democracy for America stretches "from the fields of Flanders to every "house and workshop," as Mr. WILSON finely says.

It is to the lasting honor of Mr. GOMPERS that he has been steady and strong for the prosecution of the war, that he has seen clearly the vital interest of labor in the triumph of democracy, that he has fallen into none of the traps of the pacifists, the Socialists, the veiled or patent coadjutors of German feudalism and militarism. In the matter of the Stockholm conference his judgment was prompt and sound, while much of the British Labor Party was deceived.

In his message for Labor Day Mr. GOMPERS said:

> The wage-earners, the working people, are in a particular and peculiar sense responsible, for upon them depend the supplies of the men in the trenches and on our ships, enabling them to fight for victory and achieve it, and also the needs of our people at home.

Suppose, if we can suppose, that the American Federation of Labor had followed the counsels of the majority Socialists, of extremists and disloyalists. There would have been strikes innumerable. Munitions, materials, and supplies of war could not have been had. There would have been an economic civil war, perhaps disorders and disturbances amounting to physical civil war. At home and abroad the United States would have been impotent. The military and the moral effect would have been ruinous. We should have been helpless.

These men and women are as our soldiers, too; on them the prosperity of the American cause depends. Their patriotic spirit, their hearty Americanism, their solid common sense amid a constant outpouring of sophisms, misrepresentations, and seditious purposes of many kinds, their devotion to "the spirit of freedom, justice, and democracy," in Mr. GOMPERS'S words, honor them and the nation.

SOUKHOMLINOFF.

When the history of the war comes to be written and events assume their true proportions, it may be that the name of General SOUKHOMLINOFF will be written above that of HINDENBURG. If half that has been brought out on his trial is proved, it is due to this man that the war is still going on. But for him, it is possible that America might never have entered the war; that before this time the Allies might have been dictating a peace to a defeated Germany.

In 1915 the Russians were sweeping through Austria-Hungary unchecked, when suddenly they found themselves destitute of ammunition, opposing the enemy with their bare hands, and were driven back far into Russia. Each advance of the Russians, and there were several, was suddenly halted and hurled back at the moment of apparent victory, though the great repulse of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS'S army in 1915 was the most colossal disaster of all. These defeats were universally believed to be the result of treachery at Petrograd, not of superior German prowess in the field.

It is now charged that the architect of these defeats was one man, SOUKHOMLINOFF, the Czar's Minister of War. The indictment on which he is being tried—the first man ever put on trial before a jury for high treason in Russia—alleges that he organized them; that he sent the armies to disaster which he contrived by withholding ammunition at the critical moment; that meanwhile he communicated to German agents the plans of campaign and other military secrets, including not only the Russian plans, but everything he learned in his official capacity about those of the Allies. The Czar trusted him blindly, and he further served Germany by keeping from the monarch all those who sought to warn him of Russia's danger. SOUKHOMLINOFF is charged with doing this, not out of sympathy with Germany, but for money, which was paid him by the German agents who received his communications, and, a poor man before the war, he is now said to be rich.

The former Chief of the General Staff, General YANUSHEVICH, horrified the court with his description of the terrible position of NICHOLAS'S army when, far in the interior of Austria-Hungary, it suddenly found itself without ammunition, and of the frantic appeals sent to SOUKHOMLINOFF to send some. He told of the devoted soldiers perishing in masses as they stood weaponless before the deadly artillery of the Germans; he told how the Germans, who had full information of their condition, would deliberately bring their guns within close range and pour death at their leisure into the helpless mass before them.

General IVANOFF, formerly Russian Commander in Galicia and Volhynia, testified that SOUKHOMLINOFF used his wife as his go-between to the enemy agents, who were a German spy named MYASOYEDOFF and an Austrian spy named ALTSCHILLER, Warsaw being the place of meeting. Mr. GUCHKOFF, the President of the third Duma, testified to the Minister's blocking of every attempt to furnish the army with munitions, and testified that when, in 1914, he visited the fortress of Ossowetz he found that the artillery could not spare "more than two shells "for the daybreak and nightfall sa-"lutes," and that "the Germans were "laughing at us for our two shots a "day."

Many other witnesses have given equally astounding testimony. The helpless condition of the soldiers, early in the war, caused the creation of councils of public-spirited citizens who undertook to provide for the nation's defense. General VELITCHKO, Deputy Director of Engineers, testified that SOUKHOMLINOFF suppressed these councils, and declared that the Minister, not the Czar—who "saw every-"thing through SOUKHOMLINOFF'S "spectacles," he said—was responsible for the Russian defeats. Mr. GUCHKOFF said that SOUKHOMLINOFF was "alone responsible" for his country's disaster.

If Russia had been able to carry to success either NICHOLAS'S attack in 1915 or BRUSILOFF'S in 1916, the effect on the western front would have been tremendous, and it is not hazarding much to say that a decision could have been reached before the date when America entered the war. If SOUKHOMLINOFF is proved guilty, doubtless history will say that one sordid, money-mad traitor who had not even BENEDICT ARNOLD'S excuse of unkind treatment by his superiors was a more potent force on every front in the great war than HINDENBURG, MACKENSEN, FALKENHAYN, Crown Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, Admiral VON TIRPITZ, or any German or Austrian Commander whomsoever.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Poets Eager to Help the Italians.

There is a peculiar congruity in the fact that it is the poets of the United States who have been the first of us to feel the need of helping the Italians by supplying in large numbers the ambulances so much needed—and so well earned—by the armies of General CADORNA. The poets naturally have an instinctive realization of their special indebtedness to Italy as in a way the mother country of them all, and as naturally their impulse is to do what they can to assist in the heroic and brilliantly successful efforts she is now making to do, to the full extent of her resources, her part in the defense of endangered civilization.

As poets are rarely rich, their undertaken task of raising $100,000 before the end of this month is for them a large one, minute as that sum is in comparison with those which have become of late so familiar to all ears, but they can make effective appeals far beyond their own class, and even beyond the much larger class that is made up of men and women who think themselves poets and are not. What a multitude of these mistaken ones there is can be known only by an editorial person here and there whose duties happen to include that of winnowing more or less precious wheat from the mountains of chaff brought daily by mail to any office where payment for verse is made.

The would-be poets, however, like the real ones, show a surprising approach to unanimity of opinion as to which is the right and which the wrong side of the war. Even the aspiration to sing apparently gives something of the mysterious power to see and judge better than other men which from the earliest times, not without reason, has been ascribed to the bards of every race. It is safe to say that every great poem preaches sound doctrine on whatever subject it touches, and while it is probably true, as a cynic once said, that no King was ever too bad or too cowardly to be without a versifier to hymn his virtues and his courage, it is rare indeed for such verse to survive its writer and his patron.

That so little—next to no—American poetry just now is of the pacifist strain may be in part due to the difficulty there would be in getting it printed by the loyal American press, newspaper and magazine, but a deeper explanation lies in the fact that poetry, if a product of what is called "inspiration," comes from, or at least starts from, the subconscious self, and that self is never pacifist.

Their Fears Have No Foundation.

According to report, the rumor that our policemen will soon be ordered to wear their watches on their wrists instead of in their pockets has been received by the members of the force with a mingling of scorn and apprehension—scorn of wearing watches in that way and apprehension that it may have to be done under compulsion from "higher up."

Why these feelings should survive—if survive they do—in the police mind could not easily be explained on any other ground than the one that the permanence of "associations" is not a matter of fact or reason. Once firmly established, they stick.

It seems to be true that the wrist watches first to attract public attention were worn by men with a tendency toward the dandified and dudish, and in general masculine esteem, probably, the custom suffered because the wrist watch is in a way a bracelet, resembling, therefore, an ornament almost everywhere and almost always distinctively feminine. It is of historic record, however, that soldiers against whom there was no suspicion of effeminacy really started the wearing of watches in this manner, and that they continued it because they found the doing so of real and practical convenience in their daily business. The innovation has since been accepted and followed in all the armies of the world, and surely the New York policemen would not lose anything of manly dignity if they fell in with a practice that has been found good by officers and privates alike on every firing line in the great war.

And especially should the traffic policemen be willing to live through a brief period of ridicule from friends more humorous than wise. The traffic men cannot have forgotten that not so long ago they were themselves ridiculed, and even denounced, as constituting an unworthy imitation of the "abroad" from which it was impossible for Americans to learn anything deserving to be known in a free country. Yet the foreign notion of having a traffic squad, once adopted here, spread rapidly all over the United States. Now the haughty American automobilists and the still haughtier American truckmen and car drivers heed the policeman's uplifted arm with as much promptness and docility as do the same classes in London, Paris, or even Berlin.

It will be the same with the wrist watch; when its convenience and utility become known, the notion that it is effeminate will disappear.

Plausible Because Pro-German.

According to JOHN SPARGO, there is a "plausible sound" to the demand of the Socialists whom for such good reasons he recently abandoned as political associates, that reparation for damages done in the war should be repaired by contributions from all the belligerents. The plausibility of that demand, he says, "undoubtedly will win the ready assent of a great many excellent people whose lives are regulated by their feelings and emotions rather than by careful and critical thinking."

It is hard to believe that many, or even any, people deserving to be called excellent could assent, readily or otherwise, to a proposal the absurdity of which ought to be as obvious to all sane persons as it is to Mr. SPARGO himself. As a matter of fact, it wins assent not because it has a plausible sound, but because its acceptance would impose on Germany no burdens, either financial or moral, that were not laid on other nations. It is not—cannot be—advanced by any except the friends of that country, and to them, of course, it seems reasonable enough.

Mr. SPARGO, who ought to know and doubtless does, says that the Socialist Party in the United States is a pro-German organization. Naturally, it can see no reason why Germany should not get a share of the war indemnities. Her losses have not been small.

THE CONQUEST OF SYRIA.

People Would Look Upon the French as Liberators.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fate of the Armenians is too well known to need any comment; but that of the Syrian Christians is not so universally known. At the lowest estimate three hundred thousand of them have been literally put to death through a methodical process of starvation and deportations and the diseases resulting therefrom. But despite this staggering loss, these pioneers of Eastern Christendom have not had even the consolation of hearing from an official mouth an assurance of their future deliverance from the Turkish yoke. Poland, Mesopotamia, and Armenia have repeatedly heard that consoling declaration, but all that Syria has heard is a passing reference made by Mr. Arthur Balfour in his answer to the President's first note on peace, when a mention was made of the Turkish barbarities in Armenia and Syria. Not even the note of his Holiness the Pope has given his Christian children of Syria and Mount Lebanon a ray of hope as to his interest in their future liberation from the most tyrannical rule that the world has ever known.

Notwithstanding the calamity which has befallen Syria and the Syrians at the hands of a Government which is an ally of Germany and is subsidized by the German Government, the German Chancellor resorts to a shameful propaganda designed to convey to the neutral world as well as to the pacifist groups in the warring countries the false impression that Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia are the actual home, nay, the patrimony of the Turk. About a month ago the new German Chancellor, Dr. George Michaelis, seeking to turn the tables on the Allies charged, in an interview given to the Berlin reporters, that England and France, with the connivance of Russia, had drawn an agreement whereby England was to annex Mesopotamia and France was to occupy Syria. Thus the poor Turk was to lose the land of his fathers! In today's cable dispatches a forecast is made of the probable answer of Germany to the Pope's communication on peace, which answer is thought to dwell on this "flagrant lust of the Allies for conquest." These crocodile tears of the Chancellor cannot, of course, deceive but the most ignorant in history and the ethnographic distribution of the various elements in Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. In none of these places are Turks to be found but in insignificant number—not more than a few thousands. What is more, the Turk has no other claim to any of these places but that of conquest by fire and sword. If anything, his barbarous treatment of the population has had the dire effect of reducing it, since his conquest of these countries, from something like 12,000,000 to less than half this number. And there could be no other reason for this loss but his blasting rule and his repeated massacres; for the soil, the air, and the inherent racial activity of the native population is the same now as it was when the country was cursed by the Turkish invasion—a fact which is known to whoever knows the country, present and past.

Of course the reason for the German propaganda with regard to the alleged lust of England and France for the "dismemberment" of Turkey is too obvious to need much comment—the Turkish reversion must needs be safeguarded for a future German conquest! What should it matter, therefore, if the last Armenian and Syrian Christian be sacrificed so that the German imperialists may be satisfied? But will the world take the same view of the alleged Turkish rights as Germany would have them take through a propaganda as brutal as it is false?

As for the Syrians, the French "conquest" of Syria is to them a liberation and a deliverance and their great regret is that it has so long been postponed, and their great fear is that when it may come there will be no people left to deliver or liberate! If one more Winter should pass under the present conditions it is very probable that no Christian will still be living in Syria to tell the heartrending account of how a people has been exterminated by the new students of German Kultur—the barbarous Kurds and Turks.

E. J. TABET.
New York, Sept. 1, 1917.

Lack of Care of Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of the troops that are yet to leave New York I wish to protest against the lack of care accorded the Twenty-second Engineers Regiment on the day they were sent South last Thursday, Aug. 30. The regiment left the armory at 168th Street carrying their full equipment. They marched to 110th Street, then down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, then back to Twenty-third Street and over to the ferry, a distance of between nine and ten miles. Part of the regiment were kept out in the yard in the rain until they boarded the train at about 5 o'clock. During all this time no provision was made to give the men anything to eat. How long after entraining it was before they were fed I do not know. It is to be hoped that some one will in the future make arrangements so that other loyal soldiers will not be similarly neglected.

R. C. E.
New Rochelle, Sept. 2, 1917.

Drafting Dental Students.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not hearing any protest against the drafting of the dental students, I wish to raise my voice in their behalf. Why discriminate between medical and dental students? Where will we get dentists to fill the gaps left by those who enlisted to give their service to their country if dental students are drafted? I hope this appeal will find an echo before it dies out in vain.

Mrs. EMIL PAASWELL.
Brooklyn, Aug. 31, 1917.

THE SONG OF THE DEFENDERS.

We march to the music of bugle and drum,
We push through the perilous sea,
With thunder of wings through the zenith we come,
Where the cloud and the tempest go free;
We have heard the great throb of the Nations' advance,
We have yielded our blood and our breath;
Where the steely blades glance, in the trenches of France,
We meet the wild glory of death.
For Freedom—for Freedom!
For man's undying right!
For the hope that God gave to the just and the brave—
The dream of peace and light!

The ravagers blaze through their pathway of shame,
With ruin and woe in their track;
The hearts in our bodies are ramparts of flame;
Our thunders shall harry them back.
For we know the straight road of the free and the strong,
We press to a goal that is far;
Though the strife may be long, we shall follow with song
The gleam of the ultimate Star.
For Freedom—for Freedom!
For man's undying right!
There is only one way to the great coming day—
The reign of peace and light.

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

METHODS OF ENGLISH WAR PROFITS TAX.

Defended as an Improvement on the Plans Which Have Been Under Discussion by the Houses of Congress.

By GEORGE O. MAY
of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the moment the war broke out it was apparent that a substantial part of its cost would be met by taxation of income and profits, and the very general opinion was that the recipients of great incomes and of war profits would be called on for particularly large contributions.

In England the income tax, which, prior to 1914 was much higher in that country than in the United States, had been still further increased and a new system of excess profits taxation had been introduced. This system aimed first to insure that the tax should fall only on profits which were either directly due to the war or in excess of those being earned prior to the outbreak of the war, and that all harsh or special cases should be equitably dealt with, and then proceeded to levy a tax on the profits subject to assessment at first of 50 per cent., later of 60 per cent., and ultimately of 80 per cent.

The House Finance bill did not tax war profits as such but provided for an increase of the excess profits tax created by the Finance Act of March 3, 1917, on all profits in excess of a fixed rate of return on capital invested. Under this bill and the act of March 3 all corporations would pay an aggregate of 16 per cent. on their profits in excess of 8 per cent. on capital invested.

The Senate Finance Committee rejected the House proposals and put forward proposals more on the lines of the English law. There were, however, substantial differences between the two measures as was pointed out in a letter published in THE TIMES on Aug. 28, 1917. The Senate Committee proposed taxes graduated from 12 to 50 per cent. on profits in excess of the average profits for the years 1911, 1912, and 1913. At one time it proposed to give each taxpayer the alternative of adopting as a pre-war standard 6 per cent. on capital invested, this provision being similar to one contained in the English law. In its final report, however, the committee abandoned this alternative possibly because its objections to the House bill were founded largely on the difficulties of determining accurately capital invested.

It is clear, however, that this condition, which constitutes a valid objection to the adoption of capital invested as the sole basis for calculation of the exemption, has not the same force when the question is merely one of establishing an alternative basis of exemption which would not be availed of by the majority of taxpayers; and it must be conceded that, as Senator Underwood pointed out, the elimination of this alternative provision rendered the Senate proposals less equitable.

The Senate added to the confusion in nomenclature by adopting the designation "war profits tax" so that the position was that the House proposed an "excess profits tax" which was fundamentally different from the English "excess profits tax," and the Senate Committee proposed a "war profits tax" which more closely resembled the English taxation.

As soon as the committee's report came up for discussion in the Senate it was vigorously attacked by many Senators whose avowed aim was to increase the taxation on corporations. The attack has taken two forms, (1) an effort to bring the rate of taxation more closely in accord with the English rate, and (2) an effort to change the exemptions so as to extend the scope of the tax far beyond the limits established in England. The attacks have been so far successful that the Senate Committee has now introduced amendments increasing the maximum tax rate to 60 per cent., and at the same time limiting the exemption to 10 per cent on capital invested. Seeing that tens of thousands of taxpayers were earning more than 10 per cent. on their capital before the war broke out, these amendments in effect involve a complete abandonment of the idea of a war profits tax, but up to now the designation of the tax in the Senate bill has not been changed. Yet Senators continue to urge the English experience in support of still higher rates of tax.

From the foregoing the confusion now existing is apparent. Taxation of war profits as such has to all intents and purposes been abandoned, but the Senate debates a "war profits taxation" section of the Finance bill as if such taxation were still contemplated. What are really being discussed are proposed super taxes on corporate income. The House proposals contemplate an exemption of 8 per cent. on capital invested and a tax of 16 per cent.; the Senate proposes an exemption of not less than 6 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. on capital invested and a graduated tax at rates ranging from 12 per cent. to 60 per cent.

Whether such a tax is just or economically sound is a very doubtful question. The capital invested is by no means the sole test of reasonableness of profits, especially if the phrase is limited, as it is in the bill, to capital represented by capital stock and excludes borrowed capital. The ratio of bonded debt to capital, the risks involved, the volume of business in proportion to the capital employed, and many other factors enter into the determination of a reasonable return for any given business.

A public utility operating a monopoly and a mining company are clearly entitled to widely different rates of return. If of two corporations engaged in the same line of business and having the same amount of capital invested, one by superior organization and energy makes far greater use of its investment and does double the volume of business, it is not fair that this fact should be overlooked and each be allowed the same sum as a measure of its reasonable earnings. Such a principle would effectually discourage energy and enterprise, since expansion of business always involves some risks, and there would be no adequate compensation for additional risks.

Super-taxes on corporate income are not similar to super-taxes on individual incomes, for corporations are merely instruments by means of which groups of individuals carry on business and through which they receive the profits of those businesses. When profits reach the individual stockholders they may properly be subjected to a super-tax based on the aggregate incomes of individuals. The super-tax on income of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, is an indirect super-tax on the income of every employe-stockholder even though his gross income may be so small as to make a direct super-tax on his income unthinkable. It may be noted that even under the stress of war England has not attempted to extend the application of super-taxes on income beyond individuals.

It must also be borne in mind that where corporations were steadily earning large profits prior to the war, their securities have acquired market values based on that earning capacity which will be seriously affected by taxation such as is now proposed. This is not a conclusive argument against the tax, but it is an effect which should be borne in mind in considering its desirability.

Those responsible for the proposals have apparently put them forward in the belief that the effect would be felt principally by large corporations and the wealthy stockholders of those corporations. It is questionable, however, whether such taxes would not fall with relatively greater weight on smaller corporations. Few statistics as to the comparative returns of large and small businesses are available, but it may be noted that an article published in The American Economic Review for March, 1916, covering a substantial, though limited, number of companies, showed that, while the average earnings of all corporations included in the compilation were 13.67 per cent., the return in cases where the investment was less than $500,000 rose to 16.67 per cent., and where the investment was less than $100,000 the average return rose to 28.02 per cent.

In the case of small corporations doubtless a substantial amount of tax will be evaded by the payment of fictitious salaries and similar methods, and it is a serious objection to the measure that it would put such a premium on fraud and evasion.

It would seem that substantially the same results would be obtained in a better and more scientific manner by taxing war profits as such, fixing a reasonable and uniform rate of income tax on corporate income and dealing with the question of excessive profits through the super-tax on individual incomes. This is substantially the basis of English taxation, which has stood the test of experience, and it is the height of irony that English experience should be cited in support of the proposals now before Congress, although the fundamental principles of the English system are the exemption of a liberally computed pre-war standard in the assessment of war profits tax and the limitation of the principle of super-tax on incomes to individuals.

GEORGE O. MAY.
New York, Aug. 31, 1917.

GERMANY'S PROMISES.

Their Value Shown by the Experience of the Poles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are many persons who believe that the terrific cost of the war and the realization on the part of Germany that she cannot win will make her Government anxious to negotiate a peace which would embody many of the principles laid down by President Wilson. They seem to think that the German Government would live up to the promises made in view of the disastrous effects which its policy of bad faith had produced. They evidently forget or are entirely ignorant of the recent breach of promise on the part of Germany in relation to Poland.

On Nov. 5, 1916, by a joint manifesto, the two Emperors solemnly proclaimed the independence of Poland before the forum of the whole world. From the very start the German authorities were very slow in the realization of their promises. Every single attribute of the new State had to be wrested from them. During the nefarious negotiations of the German Government with that of the Czar for a separate peace the conditions in Poland took a decidedly bad turn. Finally, following the Russian revolution, when the tension on the eastern front became insignificant, the German Government showed its true designs regarding Poland and demonstrated to the world once more how it regards its promises.

General Joseph Pilsudski, the incarnation of Poland's attainments and ideals, has been imprisoned and the whole nation has been outraged. The recent experience of Poland with Germany's solemn promises should be considered as a warning to those who still believe that the present German Government and the junker class can be relied upon to make binding treaties.

B. H. LEWINSKI-CORWIN.
New York, Aug. 27, 1917.

General Young and the Married Men

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain statements attributed to General Young in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Aug. 27 should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. We read that "only a small per[cent]age of the married men of the nation are willing to bear arms in defense of it. This is a condition which was not only surprising but which is full of menace." Can any one believe these assertions as they stand? It would seem that one should hesitate before indulging in this wholesale indictment of 80 per cent. of the married men of draft age in this country. No one questions the truism that in general single men can best afford to enter the service. Why, then, go outside of their ranks when there are five times as many of them as the Government can at present make use of?

Or, looking at the situation from another angle, suppose we divide these 9,600,000 men of draft age into two other classes—those with dependents and those without. Now, we never hear any adverse criticism of John Jones, single, who, as the sole support of his mother, claims exemption. But substitute wife and children for mother, and lo, our friend Jones has become a coward, a slacker. He is, in the words reported in THE TIMES, "unwilling to bear arms in defense of his country." Because he happens to have wife and children instead of a mother dependent on him he creates "a situation which is full of menace." There is neither common sense nor logic nor justice in such shifting of ground, and not only the married but the single men of this country resent such aspersions.

J. PAUL KAUFMAN.
Great Neck, L. I., Aug. 30, 1917.

Zest for Study of Russian Language.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A Russian Enthusiast" has suggested in today's TIMES that Russian should be taught in our public schools. Certainly we are yet far from such a millennium, but we hardly can imagine how many Americans have studied Russian. Over thirty years ago I had several American pupils. One of them wanted to read in the Russian original "The Dead Souls," by Gogol; the other "The Fathers and Sons," by Turgeneff, and the third one "War and Peace," by Tolstoy. The late Charles A. Dana, editor of The Sun, not long before his death, had taken lessons in Russian from a friend of mine.

Many Americans having business with the Muscovites have learned Russian enough to deal with them directly without any interpreter.

But we should not overlook the fact that, on their side, the Russians too study our language not less than French and German. Therefore, one should not be surprised at all when meeting a Russian and addressing him in his own tongue to get a response in English. You may be sure that the Russians are trying to meet us at least half way.

PETER J. POPOFF.
Flushing, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1917.

'CITY OF THE BEAR' IS MUNICIPAL MODEL

Berne Takes Advantage, in Utility and Beauty, of Its Landscape Opportunities.

A VISIT TO THE FAMOUS PIT

Bruin's Effigy on Signs, Monuments, Trademarks—Discipline of the People.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

BERNE, Aug. 12.—This is the city of the bear. Bruin is everywhere—on the monuments and "gateposts," in coats of arms and trademarks, and most real of all, in the bear den maintained from time immemorial by the municipality of Berne.

Napoleon took the Berne bears to Paris. When peace came the Bernese clamored loud to have their bears returned and the treaty so provided. These bears of the Berne bear pit are a royal family and can trace their ancestry for centuries.

It is a sort of relief to turn in these war times to a less cruel wild animal than man and fall down in bear worship. Really there is something kind in Bruin's face as he opens his mouth in what might pass for a smile, taking short breaths, with his red tongue hanging over his lower lip. At least there is no such expression as might be on the face of an aforetime gentle youth as he plunges his bayonet into the breast of an equally gentle youth differently uniformed!

I paid a visit to the bears' den, going down to the river level, and walking from the upper to the middle bridge amid old architecture that appealed as no new architecture does or can. Why is it that just across the river, in the new and fashionable quarter where the legations are located, there should be such hideously suburban architecture and landscaping, with the most beautiful models in the world uttering wordless but righteous protest a few hundred yards away?

A Tradition of the Bear Pit.

When I spoke of my visit to the bear pit this afternoon, a lady recited the story that has become a tradition in Berne, but that is historically accurate. She told it well and it was much more stirring than the story of the horrible butchery by which thousands had lost their lives in Flanders only the day before. So cruelly does usage blunt human feelings!

On a night many years ago, one of the Secretaries of the British Legation with a colleague from another legation, stopped at the bear's den. It was about midnight. They had been out to dinner and were much under the influence of wine. The Englishman in a sporty spirit vaulted over the iron rail at the top and then back several times. The last time he was tripped by his cane, which he held in his hand, and fell twenty feet to the bottom of the pit. He was not hurt by the fall. The pit was empty; the bears had gone into their sleeping cellars.

Neither diplomat was much alarmed, as it was found that the Englishman wasn't injured by his fall. He was sobered, and cautioned the other not to make too much noise while he explored the place to see if he could climb out. Some time was spent in this hunt, which was without result; but there was still no sign from the sleeping bears.

The colleague then went off to find a rope or a ladder. At the end of half an hour he came back empty-handed, but with three or four other men, and ways and means were discussed without coming to any decision. The Englishman meantime was sober as a judge, but his colleague was intoxicated and excited.

It was now after 1 o'clock and the bears were apparently still asleep. The men went off on another hunt for ropes and ladders. They were gone a long time, knocking at doors and searching fruitlessly. The leader was now in a panic, and his own mental paralysis seemed to spread to all whom he met. He finally returned, bringing with him a crowd of helpless people, including a policeman.

When Bruin Was Aroused.

In spite of warnings from the Englishman the crowd made a great noise, which waked up the bears, and they began to appear in the pit from their sleeping quarters. They gathered around the Englishman with curiosity but at first without evil design, smelling at him and yawning. The crowd kept on shouting, one suggesting one thing and another something else. There was running and cursing, but there was no plan. Bludson to yell out what should be done.

Three o'clock; the bears got more and more restless, and their behavior less and less kind. Some one suggested that a coat be torn into strips, tied together, and used as a rope. It was done. The Englishman was pulled half way up, the rope broke, and he fell back.

The bears now began to show signs of ugly temper. They were walking rapidly to and fro, approaching the Englishman, putting a paw on his shoulder, smelling at him longer at a time. It was suggested to the policeman to use his pistol. He replied that it was useless, that the bears would not attack a man.

Meantime another rope of coat strips was made, the Englishman grasped it, and the crowd began pulling him up. When his feet were dangling a few inches from the bottom one of the bears staggered up to him and struck him with his paw in the small of the back. The rope parted and he fell, his spine crushed by the bear's blow. The bears fell on him, and literally devoured the dead body. And then the policeman shot the bear that struck the deadly blow!

I saw the swaying shoulders and the paunch's swag and swing.
And my heart was touched with pity for the monstrous pleading thing.
. . . . . .
Nearer and nearer he staggered with paws like hands that pray,
From brow to jaw that steel-shod paw it ripped my face away.

A Model City and Its People.

A model city is this city of the bears, the capital of the mother republic, a republic founded 200 years before Columbus discovered America. A lady of one of the legations raised her hands in despair at the stupidity of the Swiss. You go into a shop, she declared, and ask for something. A man ambles off, comes back empty-handed, stares stupidly into your eyes, goes away, misunderstands again. What is it that gives such a wonderful product from a people individually dull, if dull they are? I turned from the lady to the young son of Minister Stovall and asked him the question.

"I don't admit that they are dull," he said, as a diplomat's son should: "what they do is well done because their tasks are limited and definite and they have only to understand, to be faithful."

And then I could see for myself that there was discipline. There are no unruly children running about. From my window, which also commands a view of the Jungfrau and the Oberland, I can see three or four playgrounds on the banks of the Aar. Always in the afternoon these spaces are alive with youngsters. Their play is well ordered. They run, jump, throw the discus, pole vault, and swim and dive in the river. It is real play, but is orderly. All are in good earnest about it. The play doesn't degenerate into horseplay.

In our America it would be almost impossible to maintain these playgrounds except under the severest supervision. They would be picked to pieces, strewn with litter, and the earnest work of athletics turned into some sort of buffoonery. Here the play goes on apparently without superintendence right up to dark.

Good Municipal Housekeeping.

The arrangement of this little city, the squares and public buildings, the municipal housekeeping are a model of painstaking and good taste. The wonderful river combines utility and beauty. It twists and turns in its course through the town, making landscape opportunities that have been taken advantage of. After it reaches the outside of the city it pursues its swift course a mile, then bends sharply and comes back to within 300 yards. The thrifty Bernese have made a tunnel from bend to bend with forty feet of fall, and here the city gets its supply of electric power.

The water for drinking comes from the mountains, and, though analysis shows chemical purity, it is under suspicion in connection with the disease of goitre, which is almost a curse in Switzerland.

I wish that there might be systematized study of Swiss cities by Americans and that we might apply some of their good ways. Everything moves quietly. There is no hurry, but there is no tardiness. I venture to say that it is the rarest thing for a street car to be behind time. And, by the way, there is one obvious suggestion from their street-car methods. We have too many stops. Every other corner would be quite enough.

AID FOR FRENCH WOUNDED

Sports a Feature of Bazaar at Kensington Waterfront Park.

The bazaar held at the Kensington Waterfront Park, Great Neck, L. I., yesterday afternoon and evening, for the benefit of the American Fund for French Wounded, was largely attended. There were tennis matches and swimming races in the afternoon, and dinner, concert, and dancing contest at night.

Ralph E. Sears won the final in the open tennis tournament, defeating Arthur Stewart. In the relay swimming race the team from Manhasset won.

Among the donations to the bazaar were an automobile, a wrist watch, crate of eggs, and a ton of coal.

The women in charge included Mrs. N. Finlay Parks, Mrs. Clarkson Cowl, Mrs. William Schuette, Mrs. E. C. Devereux, Mrs. Frederick C. Gilsey, Mrs. Charles E. Finlay, Mrs. H. R. Swartley, Jr., Mrs. George MacDonald, and Mrs. Richard D. Wyckoff.

R. M. EASLEY MARRIES.

Founder of National Civic Federation Weds Miss Gertrude B. Beeks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOLTON LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Ralph Montgomery Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, which he founded, and Miss Gertrude Breckenridge Beeks, daughter of Mrs. James Crisfield Beeks, were married here today at Brook Hill Farm, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York.

Mrs. Easley is Director of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation. Mr. and Mrs. Easley will live after Sept. 10 at 247 Fifth Avenue, New York, and The New Willard, Washington, D. C.

Miss Going to Wed Lieut. Jones.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rosalie Going, daughter of Frederick R. Going of 1,432 Riverside Drive, to Kenneth Burr Jones, who was commissioned a Lieutenant at Fort Myer and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Burr Jones of Cranford, N. J. Mr. Jones was graduated from Yale in the class of 1914 and is now stationed at Petersburg, Va. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Miss Sherman to be Ensign's Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITEHOUSE, N. J., Sept. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. William G. Sherman of New Germantown, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elsie V. Sherman, to Ensign James H. Coupe, U. S. N., who was graduated from the Naval Academy in April and is now on the U. S. S. Nebraska. Miss Sherman is a graduate of the State Normal School at Trenton.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 1st, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.55 cents per pound.—Advt.

LEWIS EMERY, JR., WEDS AT 78 YEARS

Once Candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania Marries Miss Eleta Card of New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADFORD, Penn., Sept. 3.—The marriage of Lewis Emery, Jr., of this city and Miss Eleta Card of New York took place today at noon at the home of the bride's mother, Port Hope, Canada. Mr. Emery is 78 years old, and in 1906 he ran for Governor of Pennsylvania and was defeated with a small majority by Edwin S. Stuart. From 1878 to 1885 he served continuously in the House of Legislature or Senate of this State.

He is a well-known figure in the Pennsylvania oil region, having large interests in all branches of the oil industry, and is also identified with the chemical industry, being the only manufacturer of oxalic acid in the United States.

Politically he has been a fighter. Since his retirement from the Senate his principal work has been in the reformation of the Republican Party in the State, and he was nominated by the Lincoln Republican Party as its candidate for Governor. His lifelong advocacy of the rights of the people against corporate monopolies and trusts, and his determined opposition to machine rule have stamped him as a leader of political reform.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery left for New York, to remain for a few days before sailing for Peru, South America, where Mr. Emery has extensive mining and rubber interests. Later they will proceed to Montego Bay, Jamaica, British West Indies, to remain until Spring at the Emery Winter home.

SARRAIL PRAISES RED CROSS

Says Americans Established a Record in Saloniki Fire Relief.

SALONIKI, Sept. 3.—The American Red Cross has established a record for efficiency, according to General Sarrail, Commander in Chief of the allied forces on the Macedonian front, and British officials who have now taken over the Americans' work of relief of the people made destitute in the recent fire.

Within twelve hours after the fire started Dr. Edward W. Ryan, of the American Red Cross, had forty-one soup kitchens in full operation, and thereafter fed 2,000 persons daily. This was the first relief work started, and it was hours before other relief measures were got under way.

The French and British military authorities are now receiving large stocks of Government food and are directing all relief measures, but without having changed the system the Americans started.

HYLAN TO INDEPENDENTS.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Independent Voters, held at its headquarters in the Park Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon, word was received from Judge John F. Hylan that he would gladly appear before the committee at a date to be fixed in the near future and express his views on a number of public questions in which the Federation is interested.

The organization has not yet announced its decision as to the candidates it will support. It is known, however, that a large number of the membership favored William Randolph Hearst for Mayor and although opportunity was offered the Federation to take part in the deliberations of the Democratic Fusion Committee of 170, known as the "Schneider Committee," no representative of the organization ever appeared before that body. It was learned that the Federation would defer any action toward supporting candidates until after Judge Hylan had made further statement of his position in the coming campaign.

R. M. Bagg Died of Wounds in War.

Robert M. Bagg, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Milton P. Bagg, formerly of 978 Park Place, Brooklyn, died of wounds on Aug. 27 somewhere in France, according to news received by relatives here. He was a native of this city, and his father was a member of the jewelry firm of Bagg & Co. in Fifth Avenue. Mr. Bagg was in the lumber business in Canada when he enlisted in the Tenth Canadian Overseas Battalion. He was 32 years old.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. GREGORY, 50 years old, a son of the late Police Captain William H. Gregory, died at his home, 268 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He is survived by his wife and three sons, all of whom are in the United States Army.

MICHAEL J. TIMONEY, retired manufacturer of lace curtains in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 530 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 61 years.

LORENZO ROMANO, 72 years old, a retired confectioner of Huntington, L. I., died at his home there on Sunday.

JOHN E. McDOUGALL, a civil war veteran and for many years a clerk in the supply bureau of the Brooklyn Fire Department, is dead at his home, 234 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post, 327, G. A. R.

THOMAS H. HADGKISS, proprietor of the Montauk Hotel and long a liquor dealer in Brooklyn, died at his home, 8,823 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, on last Saturday. Mr. Hadgkiss was 63 years old and was born in Birmingham, England.

Mrs. ROSE M. WOODS, wife of Patrolman Robert J. Woods of the 157th Precinct, died on Sunday at her home, 1,101 Madison Street, Brooklyn, aged 36 years.

Mrs. ANNA BELLE SMITH, 45 years old, wife of Frank L. Smith, who is in the mining business in Miami, Ariz., died on Saturday at her home, 99 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. She was a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Long Branch Hospital and of the Methodist Church at Little Silver, N. J.

GEORGE D. HENDRICKSON, 79 years old, a publisher, died on Saturday at his home, 457 Ninth Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Huntington, L. I., and left a daughter.

WILLIAM EDWARD SPERLING, 65 years old, who was for many years an active member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, died on Friday at his home in New Brunswick, N. J., following an operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. BRIDGET KENNY, widow of Michael Kenny, who was a hotel proprietor in Summit, N. J., died yesterday at her home there.

Mrs. CARRIE M. BROWN, wife of Councilman Joseph M. Brown of 50 Grove Street, East Orange, N. J., died yesterday at her home.

DEFINES AIMS OF GREECE.

New Minister Expects Allies to Free His Compatriots in Turkey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3. — Georges Rousses, the newly appointed Greek Minister to the United States, came to Washington today and took charge of the legation. He will present his credentials to President Wilson this week. He left Alexandria, Egypt, where he was Vice President of the Bar Association, two months ago and came to this country by way of Paris and London.

On his arrival here today the new Minister said that the Greek Army had been serving side by side with the Entente forces in Macedonia since January. When asked concerning the aims and aspirations of Greece, the new Minister said:

"First of all, Greece hopes to recover the territories Bulgaria wrested from her, and then, according to the outcome of the war, to gain consideration for the rights of Hellenism and to avail herself of the realization of the principles declared and emphasized by President Wilson relating to the will of the populations of countries.

"There are many millions of Greeks still under the Turkish yoke who are clamoring for liberation. The basis of our policy is the principle of nationality.

"The rights of Hellenism require that wherever there are Greek populations under foreign rule, such populations composing a majority, the territory inhabited by them ought to be joined to Greece. Such territories are not easily defined offhand, but it is very easy to see where they are, namely in Thrace and Asia Minor.

"The intervention of the United States in the war has elevated the war to the highest moral plane, and the pronouncements of President Wilson, as the spokesman for America, have given assurances to the smaller nationalities that the day of their liberation has come. The materialization of the principles enunciated by President Wilson will determine such a state of things in the future as will allow the world to live in peace."

BRAVE AMERICANS HONORED

War Cross for Osborn and Rich of Field Ambulance in France.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—Earl Osborn, a Princeton graduate, whose home is at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., and Dominick W. Rich, a Harvard student, whose residence is New York, both members of the American Field Ambulance, have been awarded the War Cross for bravery in removing wounded from the field under a heavy fire.

Both Osborn and Rich were wounded Aug. 17 while engaged in their work of mercy, and are now recuperating in the American Hospital at Neuilly.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FAUER.—Sept. 3, at 295 East 10th St., to Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Fauer, a son.

Married.

SAYERS—ROSS.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Munro Ross announce the marriage of their daughter, Victoria, to Albert Edward Sayers, Sept. 3, St. Agnes Chapel.

Died.

BELFORD.—Sept. 3, Nathan Martz, husband of the late Gertrude Armstrong Belford, in his 72d year, at his residence, 608 West 140th St. Funeral Mauch Chunk, Penn.

BELL.—Suddenly, of heart failure yesterday morning, Mrs. Sarah E. Bell, at her residence, 490 West End Av., New York City. Mrs. Bell is the mother of Mrs. S. Z. Mitchell and Mrs. C. M. Maxwell, and had only recently moved to New York from Portland, Ore. Services will be held at her house, 490 West End Av., today, at 3 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BROWN—In Washington, Conn., Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, Belden Bain Brown, in his 72d year. Funeral services at Bromley on Wednesday, at 1:45 P. M. Burial in Washington, Conn. Friends are kindly asked not to send flowers.

CAMERON.—Duncan Lochiel, after a long illness, in his 33d year, eldest son of Helena and the late Dun Cameron, at Ninnette, Manitoba, Canada. Montreal and Brandon papers please copy.

COMINGS.—On Sept. 3, 1917, Ida, beloved wife of Nathan Comings and mother of Hirsch, Herman, Ben, and Hill Comings, Mrs. Jacob Wolf, and Mrs. Dave Kahn. Funeral from 60 East 119th St. today, (Tuesday,) 11 A. M.

CORBY.—At Cedar Lake, N. J., Sept. 2, 1917, Doris Ritch Corby, aged 3 years 4 months, daughter of Richard L. and Helen M. Corby of Springfield, N. J. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Morris Av., Springfield, at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

CURLEY.—At Bedford Hills, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1917, Thomas F. Curley, beloved husband of Elizabeth Bouton, aged 39 years. Funeral from St. Frances Church, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 10 A. M.

DURYEA.—Monday, Sept. 3, 1917, Frances, widow of William H., and beloved mother of Marshall H. Duryea. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 245 West 71st St., Wednesday evening, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock.

EDEL.—At his late residence, 3,367 3d Av., Charles A. Edel, in his 74th year. Interment Woodlawn

FOSTER.—Sept. 2, 1917, James Foster, loving husband of Jennie Whiteside, son of the late George Foster, Esq., Cloughfin County Sligo, Ireland. The widow and one son survive. Funeral services at his late residence, 511 West 160th, Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, at 8 o'clock.

GERLACH.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, Mary A., widow of Rev. August Gerlach and beloved mother of A. E., T. R., K. H., Lydia, and Clara Gerlach, in her 77th year. Funeral services will be held at Chicago.

HENDRICKS.—On Sept. 2, Albert, beloved husband of Helen E. Hendricks. Services will be held at the cemetery of the Congregation Shearith Israel, Cypress Hills, on Tuesday at 11:30.

HENDRICKSON.—Entered into rest, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1917, George D., in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 457 9th St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 8 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—On Monday, Sept. 3, 1917, Alexander E. Hoffman, son of the late Emanuel and Louise Hoffman. Funeral at the chapel of Salem Field Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, at 11 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Sept. 3, 1917, at his home, 52 Lafayette St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Andrew Jackson, aged 85 years. Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

KEENAN.—On Monday, Sept. 2, 1917, Emma R. Keenan of Newburg, N. Y., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Reilly, 442 Manhattan Av., New York. Funeral services on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock in St. Patrick's Church, Newburg, N. Y.

KREUSSER.—At his residence, 108 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 1, John Kreusser, beloved husband of Louise F. Kreusser, (nee Ehrhart,) in his 60th year. Funeral services Tuesday at 2:30.

LINCOLN.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, at Locust, N. J., of heart failure, Lowell Lincoln, in his 82d year. Funeral will be held at Church of Epiphany, 35th St. and Lexington Av., Wednesday morning, Sept. 5, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

LINDAU.—Simon, beloved husband of Lena, (nee Schoolherr,) and father of Arthur and Harold, at German Hospital, after a short illness, Saturday, Sept. 1. Notice of interment later.

LOEWENTHAL.—Samuel, in his 53d year, Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, beloved husband of Sadie and devoted father of Harry, Bert, and Lillian. Funeral services from his late residence, 302 Convent Av., Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1917, at 10 A. M. Interment at Union Field Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

LOEWENTHAL.—Brethren of Shakespeare Lodge No. 750, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Samuel Loewenthal from his late residence, 302 Convent Av., today at 10 A. M.
BENJAMIN WREZBURGER, Master.
ABRAM FRANK, Secretary.

MONTROSS.—Amelia B., daughter of the late Ann Eliza and William Montrose, on Sept. 3, 1917, aged 65 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NOAH.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge 763, F. & A. M. are hereby requested to attend funeral services of our deceased brother, Benjamin F. Noah, on Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, late residence, 292 8th Av., near 34th St.

By order
MORTIMER B. BERNSTEIN,
Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN,
Secretary.

PAUL.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, William Paul, Jr. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 1,060 Broad St., Newark, Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

READ.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, Henry Nash Read, M. D., in his 70th year. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock, Wednesday, Sept. 5. Interment private. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

SAXE.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1917, Sarah, beloved mother of Sigmund, Albert, Florence, Solomon, and Etta. Funeral services Hotel Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway, Tuesday, 10:30 A. M.

SCHANNO.—Suddenly, Sept. 3, at Hotel Schanno, Milford, Penn., Mr. Chas. Schanno, aged 59. Funeral services Wednesday, Sept. 5, 2 P. M., from Hotel Schanno.

SYMMONS.—On Sept. 2, 1917, after a lingering illness, Josephine S. Symmons. Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 8 P. M., from her late residence, 511 West 181st St. Burial at the convenience of the family.

TIMONEY.—On Sunday, Sept. 2, at his residence, 530 Putnam Av., after a long illness, Michael J. Timoney, beloved husband of Catherine Cassidy Magennis, and son of the late James and Susan Teevan Timoney of County Fermanagh, Ireland. Requiem mass at the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 5. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

WENDELL.—Suddenly, on Aug. 27, Evert Jansen Wendell, at American Hospital, Neuilly, Paris, France; son of Jacob and Mary Bertodl Wendell, deceased. Memorial service will be held at a later date. Texas, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Middle West papers please copy.

BRYANT.—Dora T., 230 West 67th St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CONLON.—Matthew, 66 East 121st St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

CORBETT.—Bridget, Sept. 2. Funeral 319 West 25th St., today, 9 A. M.

ENRIGHT.—Bridget, 359 East 19th St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FURST.—Hermine, 1,187 Boston Road, Bronx, Sept. 2, aged 50. Funeral tomorrow.

GANLEY.—Annie, 201 East 42d St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GRIFFIN.—Joseph, 209 West 126th St., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

JACOBERGER.—Edward T., 82 West 105th St., Sept. 2, aged 3. Funeral Sept. 6.

KEENAN.—James, 234 West 16th St., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

KRONOWITZ.—Ida, 573 West 191st St., Sept. 2.

LENNON.—William, Sept. 2. Funeral 10th Av. and 23d St., tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.

LEVY.—Maurice, Sept. 2, aged 25. Funeral 208 Lenox Av.

LILLIS.—Nellie, 340 Manhattan Av., Sept. 2. Funeral notice later.

MURPHY.—Annie, 533 West 144th St., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NOBLE.—Joseph, 1,430 Vyse Av., Bronx, Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

NOLAN.—Frank, 220 West 30th St., Sept. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

QUAILEY.—Mary, 442 West 37th St., Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

REISING.—Catherine, 533 West 50th St., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

CORDES.—Gesine, 1,519 Nostrand Av., Sept. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FLOOD.—Mary E., 662 Coney Island Av., Sept. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—Mary, 403 Macon St., Sept. 2. Funeral notice later.

ROETTINGER.—Kunigunda, 72 St. Nicholas Av., Sept. 2, aged 55. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

EYNARD.—Elizabeth B., Lawrence, Sept. 2, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HANNAFORD.—Charles L., Jamaica, Sept. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

LOY.—Mathias L., Whitestone, Sept. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

In Memoriam.

DODGE.—In grateful and loving memory of our beloved mother, Ruth Anne Dodge, (Mrs. Grenville M. Dodge,) who entered into eternal rest Sept. 4, 1916. Her life and character of purity and unselfish devotion is an everlasting blessing to her children and all who knew her.

SMITH.—Livingston D. Entered into rest Sept. 4, 1916.

DUKE OF SERMONETA DEAD.

Ex-Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dies in Rome at 75.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch received at the Italian Embassy today reported the death in Rome last night of Senator Onorato Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs and former President of the National Geographic Society of Italy. He was born in Rome Jan. 18, 1842, and succeeded to the title in 1882.

He was known in Italy and abroad for his active participation in Italy's political life before 1870. It was he who brought to King Victor Emmanuel II. in Florence the result of the plebiscite of the Roman people declaring their adhesion to the Kingdom of Italy, and thus completing the unification of the country.

John L. Murray's Funeral.

Funeral services for John L. Murray, the restaurateur and proprietor of Murray's Roman Gardens, in West Forty-second Street, were held yesterday at the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street. There were many friends present at the solemn high requiem mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father Dineen, a lifelong friend of Mr. Murray. John J. Cavanagh, President of the Society of Restaurateurs, headed a delegation of restaurant proprietors, and the theatrical world was represented by George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, and John Mason. John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, and Charlie Herzog, Captain and second baseman of the Giants, were also present.

Dr. Henry Nash Read.

Dr. Henry Nash Read, a specialist in children's diseases and connected with the staffs of the Long Island College Hospital and the Sheltering Arms Nursery, died on Sunday at his home, 228 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. Dr. Read was a native of Prince Edward County, Virginia, and was educated at the Hampton-Sydney College. He served in the civil war in the Confederate army and took up his medical studies after the war. Dr. Read was a member of the Medical Society of Kings County, the Long Island Medical Association, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, Crescent Athletic Club, and the Hamilton Club. He left a widow and two sons.

Archbishop Kennedy Buried in Rome

ROME, Sept. 3.—The body of Archbishop Thomas F. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, who died on Aug. 28, has been interred in the tomb of the American College in the American Cemetery.

INSTRUCTION.

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English I	60	Cicero	63
English II	60	Advanced Latin Composition	62
Physiography	76	Physics	84
Algebra I	74	Chemistry	91

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GIANTS SPLIT EVEN, YANKEES WIN TWICE AND ROBINS LOSE BOTH ENDS OF DOUBLE-HEADER

GIANTS BAG ONLY A PART OF LOOT

Rout Braves Completely in the Forenoon, but Are Repelled in Second Holiday Fray.

TESREAU'S CURVES FUTILE

Pol Perritt Regales Polo Grounders with Rare Right-Handed Victory, but Jeff Fails.

Just after breakfast yesterday the Giants appeared to be in pretty good shape and beat the Boston Braves at the Polo Grounds by a score of 7 to 0, but in the afternoon the strain of getting up so early told on them heavily and the Braves got away with the other holiday clash by a score of 6 to 2. McGraw's left-handed pitchers had Labor Day off, all evidently being union men, and the day's job was put up to the right handers. Pol Perritt did his task in the morning exceptionally well, but in the afternoon Jeff Tesreau was dudgelled all over the landscape.

About 8,000 folks set the alarm clock for the morning game, while 20,000 flocked up to Harlem to sit in at the afternoon soirée. Usually the Labor Day afternoon crowd is a larger gathering, but folks had every reason to believe that the Bostonese would be so easy that they calculated perhaps a movie show would be more exciting. No one suspected, not even Boston, that the Giants would lose even one game to Stallings's troupe.

Chief Meyers appeared in the afternoon game, and for the rest of the season will be the first catcher for the Bostons. Meyers got the blue envelope from the Giants for being fat and slow, and he got another blue envelope from Brooklyn for being fatter and slower, but he came back to the Polo Grounds a brand new Indian. Swedish gymnastics, tabooing pie and cake and early hours have reduced the Chief from a heavyweight to the middleweight class.

No longer does it require a three-bagger to push the Indian in from second. His fading eyesight has been brightened, and yesterday he clouted Jeff Tesreau, his old battery mate, for a three-bagger and a double. Meyers is giving the laugh to his friends who were trying to send him to the old man's home, and says that he doesn't think he will play ball a day over five or six more years.

Busy Days Ahead for Giants.

The trend of yesterday's games makes the Giants just eight and a half games ahead of the Phillies this morning, with the busiest week of the season ahead. There are six games coming with the Phillies on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and these confident Giants better watch out or Pat Moran's clan may put a dent in their pennant ambitions. With Herzog out, the Giants lack the snap and dash of the early season, and there is no telling when Herzog will be back to help them along.

Jeff Tesreau pitched rattling good ball for four innings of the afternoon game, not permitting the Braves to make a single hit. Then the Boston batsmen began to peck at him for two bases at a crack, and before the inning went down over Coogan's Bluff, seven two-baggers and a triple had been carved right out of Jeff's pitching. Red Smith made the first hit off Tesreau in the fifth when he jammed a two-bagger to left. After Hollings had fanned, Meyers was safe on Zim's wide throw to first after the Bronx idol had made a good stop of a hot grounder. Smith and the Chief attempted a double steal, and Smith was safe when Rariden dropped the ball at the plate.

In the sixth Kelly got a two-bagger when Fletcher fell over running backwards trying to make a catch. Maranville then spilled a pop bunt in front of the plate which Big Tesreau tried to get, but the Rabbit beat the throw to first while the ball continued right on to the boxes, and Kelly continued his flight homeward. Smith got another double in the seventh and tried to count on Rawlings's single to right, but Red died at the plate after a pretty throw by Robertson. Chief Meyers walloped a three-bagger over Robertson's head and Rawlings crossed the plate.

All that was nothing compared with what Boston did to Tesreau in the eighth. It poured two-baggers, just like an April shower. Maranville doubled to left and Powell sacrificed. Rehg's single to third scored Maranville and Rehg went to third on Konetchy's double to right. Red Smith punched a single to left, scoring Rehg and Konetchy. After Rawlings filed to Kauff Meyers contributed another two-bagger, pushing Smith around to third. Nehf brought the proceedings to an end when he fanned.

Nehf Puzzles Giants.

Nehf's left-handed shoots were very mysterious to the Giants, and they could do little batting against his service. They bunched a pair of singles in the fourth, but no good came of it.

Everybody was rushing toward the elevated station when the Giants at last solved Nehf's pitching in the last of the ninth. Zimmerman singled to centre and scored on Fletcher's triple, which hopped merrily through Powell in centre field and rolled to the fence. Lobert singled to right and scored Fletcher.

Then McGraw called in his trained flock of pinch hitters. Three of them faced Nehf, and for all they did they might just as well have remained snoozing on the bench. First there was Jim Thorpe, who batted for Holke. He skied to Rehg. Next came Jack Onslow, the new catcher, and he forced Lobert at second. Last came Red Murray, who has already had more farewell appearances than Adelina Patti ever had. Maranville threw Red out at first and ended the game.

The morning game saw the refreshing spectacle of a Giant right-handed pitcher performing just as well as McGraw's left handers. Perritt was never in better form and held the Braves to four hits. Only three of the Bostonese got to second, and only one, Red Smith, got as far as third. Perritt knocked down a hot belt from Smith's bat in the eighth and injured his hand, but it was doctored up, and Pol finished in great style.

Fletcher opened the second inning with a single and was forced by Lobert. Hans stole second, went to third on a passed ball, and scored on Holke's healthy two-bagger. In the third Robertson was hit and Kauff slapped out a double. Zimmerman knocked a grounder to Maranville, and Robertson was run down trying to count. Kauff and Zim moving up a notch. Fletcher rapped a single to centre, scoring Kauff and Zimmerman. Tragesser made a lurid throw to second to get Fletcher, and the Giants shortstop just naturally took advantage of the situation and scored.

Three more Giant runs were harvested in the seventh. Perritt singled to left and was forced by Burns. Robertson banged a home run into the right-field stand, pushing Burns along with him. Kauff got a hit to short, stole second, and registered on Zim's single to centre.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Kelly,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Rob'tson,rf	2	1	1	3	0	Mar'ville,ss	3	0	1	5	5
Kauff,cf	4	2	2	2	0	Powell,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Zim'n,2b,3b	4	1	1	1	3	Konetc'y,1b	3	0	0	11	1
Fletcher,ss	4	1	3	3	7	JCSmith,3b	3	0	1	1	1
Lobert,3b	4	1	0	1	2	Rawl'gs,2b	3	0	0	2	3
J.Smith,2b	0	0	0	0	1	Tragesser,c	2	0	0	2	0
Holke,1b	4	0	2	11	0	aBailey	1	0	0	0	0
Rariden,c	2	0	0	5	0	Rico,c	0	0	0	1	1
Onslow,c	0	0	0	0	0	Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	7
Perritt,p	3	0	1	0	1						
Total	31	7	11	27	14	Total	29	0	4	24	18

a Batted for Tragesser in eighth.

Errors—Lobert, Kelly, Tragesser, Tyler.

New York	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	0	..—	7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Kauff. Home run—Robertson. Stolen bases—Maranville, Lobert, Kauff. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Tyler. Double plays—Zimmerman, Fletcher, and Holke; Maranville, Rawlings, and Konetchy; Fletcher, Zimmerman, and Holke; Rico and Rawlings. Left on bases—New York, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; Nehf, 2. Earned runs—Off Tesreau, 5; Nehf, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Nehf, 1. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5. Passed ball—Meyers. Time—2 hours 14 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PIRATES BEAT REDS TWICE.

Matty's Cincinnati Hopefuls Take Bad Tumble in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3.—Pittsburgh won both games today from Cincinnati, taking the morning game, 8 to 0, and the afternoon's, 5 to 3.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	1	0	2	0	Groh,3b	4	0	1	3	2
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	9	3	Kopf,ss	4	0	0	1	2
King,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Rousch,cf	4	0	1	4	1
Carey,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Chase,1b	4	0	2	7	1
J.Wagner,3b	4	2	1	2	2	Griffith,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Ward,ss	4	0	1	3	2	Neale,lf	3	0	1	2	1
Pitler,2b	4	2	3	2	1	Shean,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Schmidt,c	4	1	2	6	0	Wingo,c	3	0	1	8	0
Miller,p	4	0	1	2	0	Custo,c	0	0	0	1	0
						Engel,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	8	12	27	11	Total	32	0	6	24	11

Errors—Groh, Chase, Engel.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	..—	8
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Schmidt. Three-base hit—Wingo. Stolen bases—Bigbee, Schmidt. Sacrifice hits—Ward, Mollwitz. Double play—Mollwitz, Ward, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 10. First on error—Pittsburgh, 1. Bases on balls—Off Engel, 6. Earned runs—Off Engel, 5. Struck out—By Engel, 2; Miller, 2. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time—1 hour 30 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	3	0	1	0	0	Groh,3b	5	0	4	0	1
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	1	8	0	Kopf,ss	4	0	1	3	4
Flynn,rf	4	0	0	5	0	Rousch,cf	4	1	0	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Chase,1b	4	1	2	11	1
J.Wagner,3b	2	1	0	2	2	Griffith,rf	4	0	2	4	0
Ward,ss	3	1	0	2	1	Magee,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Pitler,2b	3	1	1	1	3	Shean,2b	3	0	0	0	6
W.Wagner,e	1	0	3	0	0	aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
cFischer	1	0	1	0	0	McK'nie,2b	0	0	0	1	0
Schmidt,c	1	1	0	2	0	Wingo,c	4	0	0	2	0
Steele,p	3	1	0	0	1	Schneider,p	3	1	1	0	2
						bCueto	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	5	6	27	7	Total	37	3	11	24	14

a Batted for Shean in eighth.

b Batted for Schneider in ninth.

c Batted for W. Wagner in fifth.

Errors—W. Wagner, Magee, Schneider.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	..—	5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—	3

Two-base hit—Schneider. Stolen bases—Carey. Sacrifice hits—Mollwitz, Ward. Sacrifice flies—Kopf, Bigbee. Double play—Schneider, Kopf and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2. Earned runs—Off Schneider, 2; Steele, 3. Struck out—By Schneider, 2; Steele, 3. Time—1 hour 31 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 7; Scranton, 1.
Wilkesbarre, 16; Scranton, 8.
Elmira, 6; Reading, 0.
Elmira, 2; Reading, 0.
Binghamton, 3; Syracuse, 0.
Syracuse, 5; Binghamton, 5, (tie.)

American Association.

Louisville, 3 Columbus, 1.
Columbus, 8; Louisville, 2.
Milwaukee, 2; St. Paul, 0.
Milwaukee, 10; St. Paul, 1.
Toledo, 7; Indianapolis, 4.
Indianapolis, 8; Toledo, 3. (tie.)
Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 5.
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 2.

Eastern League.

New London, 4; Hartford, 2.
New London, 3; Hartford, 2.
Portland, 7; Lawrence, 1.
Portland, 5; Lawrence, 2.
Bridgeport, 3; New Haven, 2. (tie.)
Bridgeport, 3; New Haven, 4.
Springfield, 2; Worcester, 1.
Worcester, 6; Springfield, 5.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 7; Boston, 0.
(Morning game.)
Boston, 6; New York, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 3.
(Second game.)
Pittsburgh, 8; Cincinnati, 0.
(Morning game.)
Pittsburgh, 5; Cincinnati, 3.
(Afternoon game.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 5.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 0,
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Boston, 0.
(Morning game.)
New York, 4; Boston, 1.
(Afternoon game.)
Chicago, 7; Detroit, 5.
(Morning game.)
Chicago, 14; Detroit, 6.
(Afternoon game.)
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 3.
(Morning game.)
Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 6.
(Afternoon game.)
Philadelphia, 7; Washington, 4.
(First game.)
Philadelphia, 9; Washington, 2.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	78	43	.646
Philadelphia	69	51	.575
St. Louis	69	51	.575
Cincinnati	68	55	.553
Chicago	64	56	.533
Brooklyn	59	63	.484
Boston	53	67	.442
Pittsburgh	43	84	.338

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	87	47	.649
Boston	76	59	.608
Cleveland	73	60	.549
Detroit	66	65	.504
New York	68	65	.472
Washington	67	66	.462
St. Louis	50	83	.376
Philadelphia	46	78	.371

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game starts at 3.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at St. Louis.

RED SOX HOPES DIM AS YANKS GET TWO

Boston's Pennant Aspirations Are Badly Jolted by a Double Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 3.—The pennant hopes of the Red Sox and Boston fans as well got a severe jolt here today when the Yankees, greatly despised because of their many recent failures, rose up like a real ball club and smote the champions in both ends of the holiday double header. In the morning more than 12,000 fans looked on while the Donovanites rang up a 1 to 0 triumph. In the afternoon about 20,000 saw the Yankees win by the score of 4 to 1. As the White Sox scored a double victory over the Tigers they gained two full games on their rivals, and now head the pennant parade by six and one-half games.

An outburst of heavy hitting against Dutch Leonard in the first inning put the afternoon game out of the reach of the fading champions, and the four runs picked up in this opening frame enabled Ray Fisher to win rather easily. In the seventh inning the home team threw a scare into the Yankees by getting a run over and having two on the bases with none out.

Then Fisher tightened up, and the rest of the game was easy, just as the earlier innings had been. Donovan had Ray Caldwell warming up for an emergency, but did not have to call on him.

Two were out and the bases empty when the Yankees cut loose and drove Leonard to the showers. Peckinpaugh scratched a hit past Gardner, and came all the way home when Pipp hit to deep right field for a double. Pipp reaching third on the throw to get Peck at the plate. Gedeon shot a hot liner to centre, and Pipp walked in.

Baker's single to centre chased Gedeon along to second base and both counted on Hendryx's long clout to the left field fence. Pennock was called in place of Leonard and Hendryx stole third as the latter was pitching to Nunamaker. The big catcher finally drew a pass, and Fisher's fly to Walker ended the big inning.

The Yankees were helpless before Pennock. He pitched eight and one-third innings, and two Yankees reached first base. One was Nunamaker, who walked in the first inning; the other was Gilhooley, who was hit in the fifth. As Gilhooley went out in a double play only twenty-four Yankees faced the Boston southpaw in the last eight innings. Fielding by Barry and Gardner helped Pennock considerably.

Fisher's wildness got him in trouble in the early innings, but some good fielding pulled him through safely. In the second inning Lewis singled and Walker was hit. Gedeon's fine play on Gardner's grounder got the batsman, but the other runners then scored. Baker made a pretty stop and threw Lewis out at the plate. In the sixth Barry opened with a double, but Pipp grabbed Hoblitzel's liner and doubled the Boston manager off second.

Boston's only run of the day came in the seventh inning. Gardner scratched a hit past Peck and Shorten advanced him to second with a single to left. Thomas's grounder rolled through Peckinpaugh and Gardner scored from second. Pennock's sacrifice advanced the two runners, and brought up top of the batting order. Baker ran to the stands for a fancy catch of Hooper's foul, and Barry ended the inning with a grounder to Peck.

The morning game was a tight pitching battle between Bob Shawkey and George Foster. The home team got only two runners to second base during the game, but came close to pushing one over the plate in the sixth inning. Barry opened with a single and reached second on Hoblitzel's sacrifice. Lewis lined to left and High made a great throw to the plate, getting Barry as he slid in. A throw by Barry had nipped High at the plate in the first inning, and from this time to the ninth the Yankees got only two runners as far as second.

The Yankees struck in the ninth. Pipp opened with a drive to left centre for two bases and Gedeon sacrificed him to third. Baker was intentionally walked and Hendryx singled to left, scoring Pipp with the winning run.

The double victory carried the Yankees back into fifth place, one full game ahead of the Senators.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
High,lf	3	0	1	4	1	Hooper,rf	4	0	2	0	0
Gilhooley,rf	2	0	0	2	0	Barry,2b	3	0	1	0	4
P'paugh,ss	4	0	1	0	1	Hoblitzel,1b	2	0	1	16	0
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Lewis,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	2	0	0	4	2	Walker,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Baker,3b	3	0	1	2	2	Gardner,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Hendryx,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Scott,ss	3	0	1	2	4
Nu'maker,c	3	0	0	4	0	Janvrin,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Fisher,p	3	0	0	0	2	Agnew,c	2	0	0	1	0
						Thomas,c	2	0	1	1	0
						Leonard,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Pennock,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aShorten	1	0	1	0	0
Total	30	1	6	27	8	Total	30	1	6	27	7

a Batted for Scott in seventh.

Error—Peckinpaugh.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hits—Pipp, Hendryx, Barry. Stolen base—Hendryx. Sacrifice hits—Pennock. Double plays—Gedeon, Pipp, Peckinpaugh; High and Pipp; Gardner, Barry, and Hoblitzel; Pipp and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New York, 2. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pennock, 1; Fisher, 3. Hits and earned runs—off Leonard, 5 hits 4 runs in 2-3 inning; Pennock, 4 and 0 in 8 1-3; Fisher, 6 and 0 in 8. Hit by Pitcher—By Fisher, (Walker;) by Pennock, (Gilhooley.) Struck out—By Fennock, 2. Time—1 hour 88 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and O'Loughlin.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

First game.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	—	9	12	1
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	8	3

Newark	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	10	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	11	3

AT BUFFALO.

Morning game.

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	3	6	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	6	2

Afternoon game.

Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	4	7	1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	2

AT ROCHESTER.

Morning game.

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	3	8	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	3	8	3

Afternoon game.

Montreal	0	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	—	8	17	1
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	5	2

AT PROVIDENCE.

Morning game.

Providence	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	5	..—	11	15	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2	4	2

Afternoon game.

Providence	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	..—	5	7	3
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	1	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	77	54	.588
Toronto	79	56	.587
Baltimore	77	55	.583
Newark	76	56	.576
Rochester	69	74	.466
Buffalo	59	78	.447
Montreal	51	81	.386
Richmond	48	80	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Providence at Richmond.

WHITE SOX FORGE AHEAD.

Murphy's Pinch Hitting Helps to Widen Pennant Gap.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Eddie Murphy's pinch hitting today enabled Chicago to take both games of the double-header from Detroit, 7 to 5 and 14 to 8, and thereby gain two games on Boston, which dropped two games to New York. Chicago now is leading Boston by six and a half games.

Detroit took a lead over Chicago in the fifth inning of the morning game by bunching hits and driving Faber off the mound, but Danforth and Williams checked the visitors after that. Ehmke weakened in the sixth inning and walked two men. Schalk advanced both on a sacrifice. Murphy then singled to centre and Chicago took the lead when two runs scored on the hit. A base on balls and Schalk's triple settled the issue in the eighth.

The visitors took the lead on the locals in the second game by bunching hits behind bases on balls in the second and third innings, but Murphy's single with men on second and third enabled Chicago to tie the count. Schalk's home run, which came in the next inning with two men on the bases, put Chicago in the lead, and they never were headed thereafter.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	5	1	1	4	0	Bush,ss	5	1	2	1	0
McMullin,3b	5	1	3	3	0	Dyer,ss	0	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	5	1	2	3	0	Vitt,3b	4	1	1	1	0
Jackson,lf	3	2	2	4	0	Cobb,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Felsch,cf	5	2	3	3	0	Veach,lf	4	0	1	6	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	8	0	Heilman,rf	4	0	3	1	0
Risberg,ss	5	3	1	1	2	Burns,1b	4	0	0	7	0
Schalk,c	3	0	1	5	2	Young,2b	4	1	1	4	2
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	0	Stanage,c	3	0	1	2	2
Danforth,p	0	1	0	0	0	Ehmke,p	3	1	2	0	1
aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0	James,p	0	0	0	0	2
Williams,p	1	0	0	0	0	bR.Jones	0	0	0	0	0
						cFoyle	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	7	9	27	6	Total	36	5	12	24	7

a Batted for Danforth in sixth.

b Ran for Stanage in ninth.

c Batted for James in ninth.

Errors—Felsch, Heilman.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	—	7
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	—	5

Three-base hit—Schalk. Stolen bases—Leibold, E. Collins, Felsch, (2.) Vitt, Cobb, McMullin, Jackson, Murphy. Sacrifice hit—Schalk. Sacrifice flies—E. Collins, Vitt, Risberg. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Ehmke, 6; James, 1; Williams, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 11 hits, 4 runs, in 4 2-3 innings; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 1 1-3; Williams, 0 and 0 in 3; Ehmke, 7 and 6 in 6; James, 2 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Ehmke, 2. Wild pitch—Ehmke. Time—1 hour 55 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Bush,ss	5	1	2	0	1
McMullin,3b	5	1	3	3	0	Dyer,ss	0	0	0	0	0
E.Collins,2b	5	1	2	3	0	Vitt,3b	5	0	2	2	0
Jackson,lf	3	2	2	4	0	Cobb,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	5	2	3	3	0	Veach,lf	5	0	2	3	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	1	8	0	Heilman,rf	5	1	1	1	0
Eisberg,ss	5	3	1	1	2	Burns,1b	4	2	1	4	2
Schalk,c	4	3	3	4	2	Young,2b	3	1	0	7	2
Lynn,c	1	0	0	4	0	Yelle,s	3	0	2	3	2
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	2	Boland,p	0	1	0	0	0
Danforth,p	1	0	0	0	0	bStanage	1	0	1	0	0
Williams,p	0	0	0	0	0	James,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0	Cunningham,p	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	3	0	0	0	3	cR.Jones	1	0	0	0	0
Total	40	14	17	27	7	Total	38	5	12	24	8

bBatted for Boland in third.

cBatted for Cunningham in ninth.

aBatted for Williams in third.

Errors—Bush, (2,) Heilman.

Chicago	4	1	2	8	0	3	1	0	..—	14
Detroit	0	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	—	8

Two-base hits—E. Cillons, Risberg, Burns. Three-base hit—Heilman. Home run—Schalk. Stolen bases—Felsch, Leibold, E. Collins, Risberg, Schalk, Yelle. Sacrifice hits—Young, Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Detroit, 10. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 3; Boland, 2; Danforth, 2; Williams, 1; James, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 4 hits 4 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Danforth, 1 and 2 in 2-3, (none out in third;) Williams, 3 and 1 in 1; Cicotte, 4 and 1 in 3; Boland, 5 and 0 in 2; James, 10 and 8 in 3 1-3; Cunningham, 2 and 2 in 2 1-3. Struck out—By Danforth, 1; James, 1; Cicotte, 1; Cunningham, 1. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dineen.

EVAN SBREAKS UP GAME.

Triples in Twelfth to Defeat Browns for Second Time.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 3.—Evans's triple scored Roth in the twelfth inning today, Cleveland winning, 7 to 6, in the afternoon game. Cleveland won the morning game by 9 to 3.

The scores:

MORNING GAME.

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Sloan,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	3	4	4	Smith,lf	4	2	3	3	0
Speaker,cf	4	0	0	4	0	Sisler,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Roth,rf	4	1	8	1	0	Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	2
Harris,1b	4	1	1	11	0	Severeid,c	4	0	0	3	0
Evans,3b	4	0	1	3	1	Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	5	0
Turner,2b	3	2	1	3	1	Magee,3b	4	0	1	0	5
O'Neill,c	4	1	1	4	2	Lavan,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Klepfer,p	4	1	1	0	2	Davenport,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Rogers,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aRumler	1	0	0

BALLY, SON OF BALLOT, CAPTURES THE JEROME HANDICAP AT BELMONT PARK

FAVORITES CARRY DAY AT BELMONT

Crowd of 20,000 Persons Disappointed by Small Fields on Holiday.

BUTLER'S BALLY IN FRONT

Takes the Jerome Handicap from Straight Forward—Lanius Captures Champagne Stakes.

Only the dearth of horses prevented the racing at Belmont Park yesterday from being a huge success. The populace embraced the opportunity provided by the holiday to indulge in a day's sport and turned out to the number of 20,000 in the expectation of seeing the exciting races usually associated with America's finest race course. They were disappointed because of the small fields and absence of first-class competition. Four races with five starters and two with only three in each comprised the card, making a total of twenty-six thoroughbreds to entertain the vast crowd.

James Butler, who has had scant success of late, carried off the Jerome Handicap with Bally and his victory was achieved in a manner that indicates the son of Ballot to be a far better colt than had been generally believed. The other stake event was the Champagne for two-year-olds, an event of ancient vintage, as it was first run at Jerome Park in 1867. G. D. Widener, who has spent much money in bringing new blood to this country, was rewarded by furnishing the winner in Lanius, an imported son of Slangibby, which was purchased by Tom Welsh from J. J. Maher of Clonsilla, Ireland. Another victory over which the crowd was enthusiastic was scored by Syosset in the six-furlong dash. Syosset, owned by Mrs. Payne Whitney, who races under the name of the Greentree Stable, started as favorite. Syosset ran one of his best races and in the hands of Vincent Powers was rated along behind the pace to win easily at the finish.

Bally Made Favorite.

Before the speculation began, A. K. Macomber's Liberty Loan, which ran many good races in the East last Spring under the name of Al M. Dick, was considered the good thing for the Jerome Handicap, as since Mr. Macomber purchased him for $20,000 he had won the Latonia Derby. Liberty Loan opened a 6 to 5 favorite but the trend of the betting indicated his downfall, as he receded sharply until at the close 7 to 5 could be obtained against him, while Bally, at 6 to 5, occupied his place as favorite. The only other starter was R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Straight Forward, which had been added instead of Corn Tassel, Mr. Wilson's original nomination.

There never was a moment that Liberty Loan looked dangerous. He was outrun from the start by the fleet-footed Bally, which cut out a lead of five lengths in the run along the back stretch. At this point Straight Forward was a length in front of Liberty Loan and going so strongly that there was little chance for the Macomber entry to close the gap.

Bally galloped along smoothly enough until half way down the home stretch, when his backers were filled with anxiety, as he swerved sharply and began to run toward the outer rail. This was Straight Forward's chance, and McTaggart urged him along so that he began to gain ground as Bally was losing by his erratic course.

Lyke, on the favorite, was unable to check him from running out, but kept him going at full speed. When near the outside rail Bally began to run straight again, and he was so full of running that in the last 100 yards he tore away from Straight Forward to win by three lengths. Liberty Loan struggled in ten lengths back. The time of 1:38 is a second faster than Spur made when he won this event for Mr. Butler last year, but does not approach the record for the race of 1:36 2-5, made by Stromboli in 1914.

Lanius opened an even choice with the Cleveland Stable's Matinée Idol for the Champagne Stakes, in which two-year-olds were asked to travel seven furlongs for the first time this season. The good races run by Matinée Idol at Saratoga caused him to close a slight favorite over Lanius. George W. Loft's Arrah Go On also was well supported.

Lanius Off in Rush.

Robinson was away quickly with Lanius, and he got into his running so swiftly that he had a lead of three lengths before the first half of the journey had been covered. Matinée Idol began to make up ground in the last quarter, and at the eighth pole it looked for a moment as if the vigorous riding of Butwell would help him to overcome the early lead of Lanius. At the sixteenth pole Matinée Idol had cut down Lanius's lead to a length, but he hung then, and Lanius came on strongly, to win by a good length. Arrah Go On was a length and half back.

The best race of the day was the fifth, for selling platers, at a mile and a sixteenth. There were only three starters, and R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Amalfi proved that he was not the Amalfi of old by finishing a distant last. Passing Fancy, the outsider, cut out the pace, and when Kebo, the odds on favorite, challenged, Passing Fancy put up such a stiff fight that Kebo won by the narrow margin of a nose.

In the last race for two-year-olds J. E. Widener's Memories II., a 1 to 2 favorite, came near defeat as M. L. Schwartz's Thistle led until the last few strides, when Memories II. got up to win by half a length. The public had a fair day, as four favorites were successful.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Far Rockaway Handicap; for all ages; by subscription of $10, with $700 added; six furlongs; main course. Time—1:13.

St. Isidore, Brighton Stable's ch. g., 4 years, 120 pounds, by Isidor-Onaga, 7 to 2, 3 to 5, and out. (M. Rowan).....1
Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, br. g., 3, 117, by Santor-Cornfield, 2 to 5 and out. (J. McTaggart).....2
Leochea, W. C. Orr's, b. g., aged, 126, by Broomstick-Leayonara, out for third. (E. Haynes).....3
Lucius and Runes also ran. Straight Forward, Star Finch and Duettiste scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $700 added; about two miles. Time—4:29 1-5.

Syosset, Greentree Stable's br. g., aged, 149 pounds, by Migraine-Sister Stella, 9 to 10, 1 to 2 and out. (V. Powers).....1
Reddest, D. Raymond's b. g., 5, 136, by Red Fox II.-Destitute, 4 to 5 and out. (T. Fennessey).....2
Doublet, J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 145, by Disguise-Fairy Slipper, out for third. (D. Byers).....3
Loch Earn and Zellwood also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Champagne, for two-year-olds, by subscription of $10; starters to pay $25 additional, with $1,000 added; seven furlongs, straight. Time—1:26 1-5.

Lanius, G. D. Widener's ch. g., 110 pounds, by Slangibby-Southern Belle, 9 to 5, 3 to 5, and out. (F. Robinson)..1
Matinee Idol, Cleveland Stable's b. g., 111, by All Gold-Matinee, 1 to 2 and out. (J. Butwell).....2
Arrah Go On, G. W. Loft's br. c., by Sweep-Ellengowan, out for third. (J. McTagart).....3
Bantry and Night Wind also ran. Hand Grenade scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Jerome Handicap, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional, with $1,500 added; one mile. Time—1:38.

Bally, James Butler's br. c., 107 pounds, by Ballot-Sally K., 6 to 5 and 1 to 4. (L. Lyke).....1
Straight Forward, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s b. c., by Star Shoot-Frankness, 3 to 5 and out. (J. McTaggart).....2
Liberty Loan, A. K. Macomber's blk. c., 126, by Dick Finnell-Martha Palmer, out for third. (J. Loftus).....3
Only three starters. Stargazer and Corn Tassel scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 3-5.

Kebo, W. Cahill's b. g., 8 years, 112 pounds, by Ogden-Cremorne, 4 to 5, and out. (W. Obert).....1
Passing Fancy, Edward Arlington's ch. g., 3, 100½, out for place. (M. Rowan)..2
Amalfi, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. g., aged, 112, by The Scribe-Tarantella, out for third. (J. McTaggart).....3
Only three starters. Libyan Sands scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $1,200, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; five and a half furlongs, straight. Time—1:07 2-5.

Memories II., (imp.,) J. C. Widener's br. f., 113 pounds, by Rabelais-Wallflower II., 1 to 2, and out. (F. Keogh).....1½
Thistle, M. L. Schwartz's ch. f., 113, by Burgomaster-Wild Thistle, 3 to 5, and out. (J. Williams).....2
Lady Rookie, J. E. Madden's ch. f., 102, by Ogden-Plain Dorothy, out for third. (J. Morys).....3
Spark and Lady Dorothy also ran. Seamstress and Continent scratched.
Weather, clear; track, good.

BELMONT PARK ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. *Wooden Shoes, 119 pounds; Libyan Sands, 116; Sam McMeeken, 116; *Top o' Th' Wave, 108; His Nibs, 108; Deckmate, 107; *Ting-A-Ling, 103; *Pleasant, 102; *First Ballot, 101; *Lady Moll, 99; Burlingame, 99; *Silver Sandals, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Locust Valley Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Little Nearer, 126 pounds; Wooden Shoes, 124; Viewpoint, (imp.), 121; Ed Roche, 120; Beaverkill, 115; Delancey, 110; Water Witch, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Stradivarius, (imp.), 115 pounds; Puts and Calls, 115; Thorn Bloom, (imp.), 115; Home Sweet Home, 115; Daybreak, 112; Cachet, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brentwood Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Chiclet, 121 pounds, Wistful, 110; Pleasant Dreams, 107; Duettiste, (imp.), 106; Holiday, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six and a half furlongs, main course. Starfinch, 115 pounds; *Ambrose, 113; Hanobala, 111; *Euterpe, 110; *Scarpia II., (imp.), 110; Charmeuse, 109; *Spectre, 107; *Voluspa, 107; Pierre-A-Feu, (imp.), 105; Intriguer, 105; Home Sweet Home, 105; Flora Finch, 102; Mary Powell, 102.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions, five and a half furlongs. Fragonard, 118 pounds; Rahu, 115; Royal Ensign, 111; Aztec, 110; Spirit of France, (imp.), 110; Tanlae, 110; Elmendorf, 110; Game Cock, 110; Gueland, (imp.), 110; Continent, 107; Rose d'Or 107; Producer, 107; Perigourdine, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

ST. FRISCO IN VAN AGAIN.

Steps Record Heat, Beating Mabel Trask at Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—In the fifth meeting this season on the grand circuit between St. Frisco and Mabel Trask, the son of San Francisco, piloted by Ed Geers, again defeated the chestnut mare driven by Cox in the feature race of the opening card of the grand circuit at Charter Oak Park today. Another record was set by St. Frisco over the local track, trotting the fastest heat ever stepped in a race over this track, when he went the second heat in 2:03 flat.

The first heat was slow, as Al Mack was allowed to set the pace for the first half mile, but St. Frisco went to the front and held the lead until the turn into the stretch, when Mabel Trask drew up, and half way down the stretch rushed past the stallion.

The chestnut mare tried hard to hold the place against the steady drive of St. Frisco, which never faltered when headed, and the speed with which they traveled the last quarter mile, 29 1-4 seconds, was too much for Cox's mare. She broke just before the wire was reached.

Geers set the pace again in the second heat and Cox fell in behind with the mare, but when the stretch was reached and Mabel Trask was taken out from behind to make a dash for the lead, she was unable to stay, holding his own every step of the way, and Geers won the heat by almost a full length.

The Whirlwind; 2:04 pace with four starters, was the only split heat race of the afternoon and proved a surprise, as the favorite, Ben Ali, after taking the first two heats, was outraced by Butt Hale, which won the next three and the race.

The summaries:

THE WHIRLWIND, 2:04 PACE.

Three in Five Heats; Purse $1,200.

Butt Hale, br. g., by Senator Hale-Veta, (Murphy).....2 2 1 1 1
Ben Ali, b. g., by Wealth-Nellie Bly, (Pittman).....1 1 2 4 4
Peter Pointer, blk. s., (Snow).....4 4 3 2 2
The Savoy, blk. g., (Cox,) (Goode).....3 3 4 3 3
Time—2:05¼; 2:05¾; 2:04¾; 2:10¼; 2:06¾.

BATTLE ROYAL, FREE-FOR-ALL TROT.

Two in Three Heats; Purse $2,500.

St. Frisco, b. s., by San Francisco-Clara Cantrill, (Geers).....1 1
Mabel Trask, ch. m., (Cox).....2 2
Royal Mac, b. g., (Murphy).....3 3
Al Mack, b. g., (Murray).....4 4
Time—2:05¼; 2:03.

THE ACORN; THREE-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Two in Three Heats; Purse $2,000.

Bertha McGuire, br. m., by The Harvester-Bertha Mac, (Ackerman).....1 1
Harvest Tide, blk. m., (Snow).....2 2
Mister Jones, ch. g., (Hinds).....3 3
Time—2:12¾; 2:13¾.

TWO RECORDS GO BY BOARD.

Bushwick Playground Athletes Win Meet and Set Marks.

Two records fell yesterday in the Fall athletic championships of the Brooklyn Park Playground A. A. at Betsy Head Playground. In the 220-yard dash a new figure of 0:25 1-5 was made by Joe Rubenstein, representing Bushwick Playground, who ran in exceptionally good form and won as he pleased from J. Freidman of McCribben Park. The old playground record for this distance was 0:27 1-5. In the half-mile run J. Ober, also of Bushwick Playground, created a new record when he covered the distance in 2:13 1-3, displacing the old mark of 2:15.

The park championship went to the representatives of the Bushwick Playground, who collected 29 points, one better than that compiled by the athletes of McKibben Park. Betsy Head Playground was third with 17, Red Hook fourth with 15, and Myrtle Avenue fifth with 5.

An unfortunate accident happened in the running high jump, which was the only feature to mar an otherwise keenly enjoyed celebration of Labor Day. Thomas Ingram, in making his effort in the jump, fell heavily on his right arm and received a painful fracture.

Several boxing bouts were added to the athletic program for the entertainment of the large crowd. In one of them Al McCoy, the middleweight champion, appeared for two rounds with his sparring partner, Larry Dillon.

The summaries:

50-Yard Dash: 95-Pound Class.—Won by E. Reschin, McKibben Park; S. Harris, Betsy Head, second; C. Kremetsky, New Lots, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

60-Yard Dash; 115-Pound Class.—Won by G. Seplowitz, Betsy Head; L. Sloan, Bushwick, second; I. Levitt, Williamburg, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

100-Yard Dash; 130-Pound Class.—Won by F. Martin, Red Hook; R. Fried, Betsy Head, second; J. Freidman, McKibben, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

Sack Race; 115-Pound Class.—Won by M. Sackin, Bushwick; J. Mackay, McCarren, second; W. Ryckoff, Betsy Head, third.

220-Yard Dash; Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by J. Rubenstein, Bushwick; J. Freidman, McKibben, second; P. Downing, Bushwick, third. Time—0:25 1-5.

100-Yard Dash; A. A. U. Novice.—Won by P. J. McGetrick, unattached; S. P. Blakely, Knights of St. Antony, second; I. Levitt, unattached, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

Half-Mile Run; Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by J. Ober, Bushwick; A. Hundertmark, Red Hook, second; A. Wild, Betsy Head, third. Time—2:13 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Obstacle Race; A. A. U. Novice.—Won by R. Greenblatt, unattached; S. P. Blakely, Knights of St. Antony, second; A. Seavers, Red Hook, third. Time—1:42 3-5.

One-Mile Walk; A. A. U. Novice.—Won by B. Cohen, Betsy Head Playground; J. A. Goldstone, unattached, second; P. B. Mendler, American Walkers' Association, third. Time—8:07 4-5.

One-Mile Run; A. A. U. Novice.—Won by T. Johnston, unattached; A. Cohen, Potens Club, second. Time—5:30 4-5. (Only two starters.)

Medley Relay Race.—Won by McKibben Park; Betsy Head, second; Myrtle Avenue, third. Time—1:42 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by A. Yuskowitz, McKibben; S. Goldstone, McKibben, second; S. Fischer, Betsy Head, third. Winner's jump—4 feet 11 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by T. Riordan, Myrtle Avenue; F. Martin, Red Hook, second; I. Burger, McKibben, third. Winner's jump—18 feet 2½ inches.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put; Unlimited Weight Class.—Won by J. Simondinger, Bushwick; A. Seavers, Red Hook, second; J. Toracco, Red Hook, third. Winner's put—33 feet 4¼ inches.

MAGUIRE TAKES TWO RACES.

Wins Both Sprints in Electrical Games at Celtic Park.

J. Maguire of the Presentation Club was the star of the track games held by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Celtic Park yesterday. Maguire, aided by his handicap allowances in each event, sprinted home a winner in the 100 and 200 yard dashes in convincing style. In the latter event he showed the way to the scratch contestant, J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum. In the century dash a distance of about one yard separated Maguire from Coleman Windmuller of the Pennant A. C., who started with an allowance of 3½ yards.

The best finish of the day was witnessed in the one-mile novice event, in which thirteen athletes faced the starter. The battle for first place was between David Schneider, Kings County A. A., and J. Nolan, Jersey Harriers A. A. all the way, and at the tape Schneider just managed to throw himself across the line in front of Nolan. The victor's time was 5 minutes 1 3-5 seconds.

Jim Plant, the Long Island A. C. athlete, ran a good race from scratch in the three-mile handicap event, the closing race of the day, but because of the stiff pace, in overtaking the handicap starters, he had to be content with second place. The event was won by Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C., who came along fast in the last lap and won by seventy-five yards. Laakso started with a handicap of 100 yards and covered the distance in 15 minutes 27 2-5 seconds.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by J. Maguire, Presentation Club, (2 yards;) J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (scratch,) second; Louis Windmuller, Pennant A. C., (3½ yards,) second; J. J. Kolb, Knights of St. Peter, (1 yard,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Maguire, Presentation Club, (2 yards;) J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, (scratch,) second; Louis Windmuller, Pennant A. C., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Walter Powe, Alhpa P. C. C., (scratch;) Vincent Hand, unattached, (85 yards,) second; Ed Hatekinen, Kaleva A. C., (85 yards,) third. Time—2:20 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by David Schneider, Kings County A. A.; J. J. Nolan, Jersey Harriers' A. A., second; T. Wall, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—5:01 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Otto Laakso, Kaleva A. C., (100 yards;) Jim Plant, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) second; Henry Rosen, Kings County A. A., (225 yards,) third. Time—15:27 1-5.

ST. GABRIEL BOYS FIRST.

Retain Playground Title at Hamilton Fish Park Games.

Youthful athletes of New York's playground centres had their inning yesterday at Hamilton Fish Park, where the annual park playground and recreation league championships were held under the direction of the Bureau of Recreation. About 870 youngsters competed in a varied program on track and field and of this large collection, the athletes from St. Gabriel's Park, champions of last year, made the best showing and easily defended their 1916 title. They finished the meet with 29 points, thirteen more than the total compiled by the boys of Thomas Jefferson Park, who were second with 16.

The star performer was C. Hosmer, a youngster from St. Gabriel's Park, who romped away with the honors of two track events in the 120-pound class. His first victory was registered in the 220-yard dash in which he led a large field to the finish line. In the 60-yards event, he showed promising sprinting ability and won by a good margin in seven seconds.

The most meritorious performance of the day was furnished by A. Celler of Seward Park, who created a new playground record for the running high jump, Celler went over the bar at 5 feet 5 inches, displacing the best previous figures by three inches.

The summaries:

75-Yard Dash for Boys of Unlimited Weight, Scratch.—Final heat—Won by J. Benjamin, Thomas Jefferson Park; A. Hartman, Hamilton Fish Playground, second; J. Meehan, St. Gabriel's Field, third. Time—0:09 2-5.

40-Yard Dash, 80-Pound Class, Scratch.—Final heat—Won by J. McCarthy, St. Gabriel's Field; T. Thomasello, Hudson Playground, second; L. Lefbow, Thomas Jefferson Park, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

50-Yard Dash, 100-Pound Class, Scratch.—Final heat—Won by L. Chasanov, St. Gabriel's Field; G. Gehring, Tompkins Square Playground, second; A. Kukiel, Cherry and Market Streets Park, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

60-Yard Dash for 120-Pound Boys, Scratch.—Final heat—Won by C. Hosmer, St. Gabriel's Field; A. Parozzo, East Twelfth Street Playground, second; A. Donashefsky, Seward Park, third. Time—0:07.

440-Yard Run, Open to All A. A. U. Novices, Scratch.—Won by W. Garrison, Queensborough Playground; F. O'Brien, All-Saints' Parish Club, second; B. J. Phillips, East Fifty-fourth Street Gymnasium, third. Time—1:01.

880-Yard Run for Boys of Unlimited Weight, Scratch.—Won by F. Lockhardt, Queensborough Playground; S. Silverstein, Seward Park, second; A. Diamond, Thomas Jefferson Park, third. Time—2:31.

220-Yard Dash, 120-Pound Class, Scratch.—Final heat—Won by C. Hosmer, St. Gabriel's Field; F. Siracusa, East Twelfth Street Playground, second; M. O'Loughlin, St. Gabriel's Field, third. Time—0:28.

One-Mile Run, Open to All A. A. U. Novices, Scratch.—Won by C. Corr, Thomas Jefferson Park; S. Murray, De Witt Clinton Park, second; D. Allen, St. Gabriel's Field, third. Time—5:08.

Potato Race, Scratch.—Final heat—Won by N. Lewis, Rutgers Place Gymnasium; D. Postiff, Corlears Hook Playground, second; H. Rosenthal, Corlears Hook Playground, third. Time—0:32.

Putting the Eight-Pound Shot, 120-Pound Class, Scratch.—Won by M. Cohen, Seward Park, 46 ft. 2 in.; A. Galvin, Carmansville Playground, 35 ft. 6 in., second; J. Mallon, De Witt Clinton Playground, 31 ft. 5 in., third.

Running High Jump, for Boys of Unlimited Weight, Scratch.—Won by A. Celler, Seward Park, 5 ft. 5 in.; J. Rosenberg, Yorkville Playground, 5 ft. 4 in., second; A. Grotty, Hamilton Fish Playground, 5 ft., third.

Running Broad Jump, Scratch.—Won by A. Newman, Thomas Jefferson Park, 15 ft. 3 in.; F. Steppell, St. Gabriel's Field, 14 ft. 7 in., second; C. Gehring, Tompkins Square Playground, 14 ft. 6 in., third.

Point Score.—St. Gabriel, 29 points; Thomas Jefferson, 16; Seward, 14; Queens Borough, 10; East Twelfth Street, 6; Rutgers Place, 5; Corlears Hook, De Witt Clinton, Hamilton Fish, and Tompkins Square, 4 each.

MEDLER HIGH AT TRAPS.

Breaks 93 "Birds" In Bergen Beach Competition.

C. S. Medler was the high scratch shot at the Labor Day event of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. He took first prize with a 93 out of a possible 100 targets. The handicap prizes were won by H. D. Bergen, H. J. Smith, H. D. Tracy, and H. W. Dreyer. There also were three "red target" prizes. They were annexed by Dr. Weiss, E. W. Voorhies, and Dr. J. Welzmiller.

The scores:

H. D. Tracy, 92, 8—100; H. D. Bergen, 84; 18—100; H. J. Smith, 83, 18—100; C. S. Medler, 93, 8—100; H. W. Dreyer, 90, 8—98; Dr. J. Welzmiller, 85, 12—97; D. K. Morrell, 88, 8—96; E. W. Voorhies, 86, 8—94; A. Kliesick, 89, 4—93; G. A.Wylie, 75, 18—93; Dr. E. O. Weiss, 65, 18—83; C. A. Brown, 58, 18—76; W. P. Wilber, 34, 25—59.

CARL MORRIS DISQUALIFIED.

Fulton Declared Winner in Sixth Round of Heavyweight Bout.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Carl Morris of Oklahoma City was disqualified in the sixth round of the scheduled fifteen-round go with Fred Fulton of Minnesota this afternoon for continual butting. Fulton had a big lead when Referee Matt Hinkel stopped the bout.

Morris was mobbed by angered spectators as he left the ring, but was not badly hurt. Morris and Fulton were battling for the right to meet Jess Willard, heavyweight champion. The title-holder had agreed to meet the winner.

Fulton tried to leave the arena at the end of the fifth round, but was held in the ring by his handlers. Once during the sixth round Fulton started to his corner, saying, "I'm not going to fight any more," but Referee Hinkel ordered him to continue and Fulton resumed the battle.

Fulton proved the better boxer, and was benefited by the clean-break rules. Morris took the aggressive in the first round and forced the going throughout. Morris worked with both hands for the head, while Fulton caught Morris coming in with left jabs and left uppercuts to the head.

Referee Hinkel said after the bout: "I was forced to disqualify Morris after I had warned him a dozen times for butting and for hitting in the breaks."

GIBBONS SHADES DILLON.

Has Advantage In Every Round of Bout at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 3.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul shaded Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in every round of their ten-round no-decision fight, according to sport writers who saw the contest here today. Gibbons took the offensive in the first round and kept the advantage, with the exception of the third round, when Dillon rallied and won an even break on the round.

In the fifth round Gibbons rocked Dillon's head with a left jab and delivered repeated blows to the face, drawing blood and inflicting punishment to the eyes. In the remaining rounds Dillon showed signs of distress, but displayed remarkable grit which kept him on his feet under staggering blows. Gibbons grew cautious in the ninth and tenth rounds, but finished with a rain of rights and lefts that sent Dillon staggering to his corner.

Coffey Outpoints Madden.

Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, last night earned the honors over Bartley Madden of the west side in their ten-round bout at the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx. Coffey's superior cleverness and hitting ability earned him the honors in the majority of the rounds, although he at no time had Madden in distress or visibly affected by his blows. The weights were: Coffey, 203 pounds; Madden, 183 pounds.

Benny Leonard Stops Opponent.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, stopped Young Rector of Jersey City in the fifth round of a six-round match here today. Leonard overwhelmed his opponent with his speed and skill.

MOHAWKS STAR IN CALEDONIAN GAMES

Capture Point Trophy at Maspeth Meet with Score of 14—Tie for Second Place.

The sixty-first annual games of the New York Caledonian Club, held yesterday at Juniper Park, Maspeth, L. I., attracted a crowd of about 8,000 persons to witness the performances of hundreds of the best athletes of the metropolitan district.

The aggregation of athletes competing under the emblem of the Mohawk A. C. presented the strongest front and carried off the point trophy with the most effective number of point placements, compiling a total of fourteen tallies. The Jersey Harriers A. A. and Glencoe A. C. representatives were tied for second honors with 10 points each and the athletes of the Clark House A. A. and Hollywood Inn A. A. ended the day's competition deadlocked at 7 points for fourth position. The New York A. C. was one of the thirteen local organizations which entered teams for point honors, but the Winged Foot club's entry was noticeably weak and finished far down the line with a total of 3 points.

The best performance of the day was witnessed in the two-mile run handicap, although there were two interesting field events run off in addition to a number of Scotch events, including bagpipe playing, Highland fling dancing, and sword dancing for boys and girls, and several track events for members of the organization, all of which were roundly applauded and furnished interesting performances on the part of the youthful participants.

The two-mile event resulted in an impressive victory for W. J. Furlong of the Hollywood Inn A. A., although he was aided considerably by an allowance of 130 yards. Thirty runners answered the call for starters in this event, and with the constant shifting in the position of the contestants throughout the race, seting a stiff pace throughout, all but six dropped by the wayside by the time the final lap had been reached.

At the mile mark, Furlong, with a strong, steady stride, went into the lead to remain there until the finish. On the last lap Eddie Garvey, running unattached, summoned all his reserve power and started to cut down a gap of about seventy-five yards, which separated him from the flying Furlong. Garvey's spurt carried him close to the Hollywood runner, but Furlong cut loose with a sprint near the finish line which carried him ahead of Garvey by about twenty yards. George Cornetta of the Paulist A. C. finished in third place. The victor's time was 10:11 3-5.

Close finishes were the order in the 100-yard, 600-yard, and 1,000-yard events. The first named event was won by H. Appel, Clark House A. A., by about two feet from Jim Cunningham, the Paulist A. C. sprinter, in 10-5 seconds.

In the 600-yard run J. W. Ogilvie, Jersey Harriers A. A., graduated from the novice class with a victory of about five feet over J. Easton, Swedish-American A. C., in 1:25 3-5, and in the 1,000-yard run J. Carey, a Mohawk A. C. runner, started from the fifty-yard handicap mark to win by about three yards in an excellent race in 2:22.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by H. Appel, Clark House A. A., (5 yards;) James Cunningham, Jr., Paulist A. C., (1½ yards,) second; R. H. Lewis, Alpha P. C. C., (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. W. Ogilvie, Jersey Harriers' A. A.; J. Easton, Swedish-American A. C., second; Morris Zucker, Clark House A. A., third. Time—1:25 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Carey, Mohawk A. C., (50 yards;) P. J. McDonough, Jr., unattached, (45 yards,) second; A. Flourney, St. Christopher Club, (32 yards,) third. Time—2:22.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Smith, Mohawk A. C., (4 yards;) J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C., (3 yards,) second; W. Sheridan, Glencoe A. C., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:34 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by N. J. Furlong, Hollywood Inn A. A., (180 yards;) Edward Garvey, unattached, (75 yards,) second; G. Cornetta, Paulist A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—10:11 3-5.

Medley Relay Race.—Won by Jersey Harriers' A. A., (G. F. Buttner, A. K. Smith, W. H. Branch, and James A. McCurnin;) St. Christopher Club, (Ss. Maccannon, A. Flourney, L. Granger, and S. Jackson,) second; New York A. C., (P. Freerich, Ed. Frick, J. R. Sellers, and C. E. Ten Eyck,) third. Time—8:16 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Perry Roberts, unattached, (4 inches,) with 6 feet 1 inch; B. Lauder, Salem-Crescent A. C., (2 inches,) with 5 feet 9 inches, second; F. K. Storms, Pennant A. C., (6 inches,) with 5 feet 9 inches, third.

Twelve-Pound Shot Put, Handicap.—Won by L. Wolff, Glencoe A. C., (9 feet,) with 50 feet 10½ inches; J. Taggart, Glencoe A. C., (4 feet 6 inches,) with 50 feet 3 inches, second; James Sinclair, New York A. C., (3 feet,) with 48 feet 5 inches, third.

Point Score—Mohawk A. C., 14 points; unattached, 11; Jersey Harriers' A. A., 10; Glencoe A. C., 10; Clark House A. A., 7; Hollywood Inn A. A., 7; St. Christopher Club, 6; Paulist A. C., 5; Salem-Crescent A. C., 4; New York A. C., 3; Pennant A. C., 2; Alpha P. C. C., 2; Morningside A. C., 1, and Pastime A. C., 1.

BROOKLYN WINS AT CRICKET

Manhattan Team Suffers First Defeat of the Season.

The most important cricket game of the holiday was the Metropolitan championship match, played at Prospect Park, between the Manhattan and Brooklyn teams, which resulted in a victory for Brooklyn by a margin of eighty-four runs with the score 129 to 45. Yesterday's match was the last of the season for Manhattan and its first loss.

H. Poyer and H. Rushton were mainly responsible for Brooklyn's victory, their work with the ball proving effective, the former taking 6 wickets for 18 runs while the latter secured 4 for 20.

The score

BROOKLYN.

C. M. Lauder, b Miller	8
E. King, c Lomas, b Meyer	3
O. Meyer, b Meyer	3
J. Poyer, c White, b Thomas	41
H. Poyer, b Meyer	9
C. M. Browne, b Meyer	7
W. S. Tunkins, c McIlraith, b Meyer	18
T. M. C. Hunt, b Meyer	0
V. H. Cockeram, not out	14
H. Rushton, b Thomas	7
G. Hale, run out	1
Extras	18
Total	129

MANHATTAN.

H. Shanholt, b Rushton	2
A. J. White, b H. Poyer	5
C. McIlraith, c Meyer, b Rushton	5
L. R. Miller, c Lauder, b H. Poyer	14
H. Meyer, c Rushton, b H. Poyer	9
S. B. Lomas, b H. Poyer	3
J. Halliwell, c King, b Rushton	1
L. Hartley, run out	0
G. Thomas, not out	3
J. Gillette, b H. Poyer	1
B. Renshaw, b H. Poyer	0
Extras	4
Total	45

Bowling—Rushton, 4 for 20; H. Poyer, 6 for 18; Meyer, 6 for 63; Thomas, 2 for 11; Miller, 1 for 24.

The Columbia Oval Club had everything its own way in their Metropolitan League match at Pelham Bay Park, with the Kings County team as opponents, winning the match by an innings and 139 runs, Columbia Oval scoring 238 and disposing of Kings County for totals of 78 and 21.

The visiting team of the Schenectady Cricket Club played the team of the Bensonhurst Field Club at Ulmer Park, where they suffered defeat, the home players winning the match by a margin of 87 runs with 6 wickets to spare. Schenectady batted first and were disposed of for a total of 64.

The cricket team of the Toronto Club which arrived here from Canada on Sunday, played a game against Kortlang's eleven at Manor Field yesterday, and won the match by 25 runs with totals of 76 to 51.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Metropolitan Players Spend Holiday at Many Clubs.

Large numbers of golfers took advantage of the holiday yesterday to get in an extra day's sport on the links, and to accommodate the large turnout the majority of the clubs of the district held special Labor Day competitions. At the Montclair Gilf Club the day's celebration was divided into morning and afternoon play. The most successful golfer was W. L. Connell, who showed to advantage in two separate competitions, both of them in the afternoon. In the sweepstakes event Connell returned a card of 78, 12—66, which earned the first place of the Class A division. His card of 75,6—69, returned in the select score play, Class A section, was one of the scores in a three-cornered tie resulting for first honors.

W. F. S. Hart and S. Batelle divided the individual honors of the morning and afternoon play held at the Apawamis Club yesterday. Hart led in the afternoon play of a thirty-six holes medal play handicap event with a card of 93, 13—80, and his morning card of 94,13—81, gained him leading honors in this and a tie with C. D. Denning in an eighteen holes event. In the afternoon Battelle led the field in eighteen holes medal play with 90, 12—78.

A card of 83—79—162 gave A. W. Haigh first place in the thirty-six holes competition for the President's Cup, presented by O. H. Chenney, at the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, yesterday. Haigh also led in the afternoon ball sweepstakes, Class A, with a card of 79, 7—72.

O. R. Graham returned the low gross score of an eighteen holes scratch event at the Westfield Golf Club yesterday with an 86. The best net score was made by J. E. Cutler, who had 91, 19—72.

At the North Jersey Country Club yesterday thirty-six holes of medal play for the Colonel William Barbour prize was the attraction, and the leader of the large field which competed was R. S. Hursh, who had 197, 56—141.

The two days' seventy-two-hole special medal play handicap event for the President's prize, which ended yesterday at the Wykagyl Golf Club, resulted in a victory for W. W. Gile, whose card showed 392, 76—316. The honors of an eighteen-hole medal play event in the morning went to H. P. Brown with 90, 12—78.

W. C. Dexter led the Class A field in the special Labor Day play at the Haworth Club yesterday, returning a card of 82, 18—64. In Class B, D. H. Clark won first honors with 104, 30—74.

F. S. Whalen yesterday led home a large field of golfers in the handicap play in the morning at the Forest Hills Field Club, with a card of 85, 14—71, and in a sweepstakes competition in the afternoon this card gave him the honors of Class A.

At the St. Andrew's Golf Club yesterday two prizes were offered for golfers in a thirty-six holes selected eighteen-hole event. The first prize went to F. W. Longfellow, with a card of 97, 30—67, and second prize was captured by W. C. Powers, with 83, 15—68.

At the Deal Golf Club a best ball event, aggregate scores to count, was won by F. H. Raynolds and George F. Ferguson, with a card of 157. E. M. Sanley and W. J. Kingston won second prize with 158.

At the Siwanoy Country Club, F. R. Cully, led a worthy field in a handicap competition over eighteen holes for the ambulance trophy with a card of 95, 30—65, and this card also earned him the honors of the flag play.

S. B. Harrington

Honor Men for Yaphank

Selected by Local Boards, They Will, It Is Believed, Be Made "Noncoms."

WILL REPORT ON SEPT. 10

Many of These Men, Picked Out for Their Efficiency, Have Been Drilling at Governors Island.

Local boards of the city announced yesterday the names of the men designated by them to go to Camp Upton at Yaphank, L. I., with the first contingent of the new national army raised by the draft. The men so selected will be in today's parade with others from all of the city districts. Those who will go to Yaphank on Sept. 10 have been chosen, in a general way, for their fitness for leadership, and it is expected that they will form a nucleus for the organization of the city quota of 38,621, now practically filled. Most of them will probably become non-commissioned officers in the draft army. Many of them have waived exemption and have been drilling recently at Governors Island.

The names of these specially selected men and the districts from which they come are as follows:

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 7.
225th Street and White Plains Avenue.

Errico, John, 1,023 E. 217th St.
Smith, James F., 2,020 Mulliner Av.
Manzini, Frank, 4,043 Lowerre Place.
Ecker, George N., 4,112 Wilder Av.
Koch, Emil, 931 E. 227th St.
Frey, John, 764 E. 230th St.
Russo, Frank, 710 E. 215th St.

DISTRICT NO. 9.
161st Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

Ciano, Frank, 698 Morris Av.
Maier, William, 940 Trinity Av.
Breitweiser, Henry, 585 Westchester Av.
Herwig, Arthur, 3,030 3d Av.
Fiedderman, Henry, 955 Courtlandt Av.
Bowen, William, 793 E. 155th St.
Werner, Joseph, 420 E. 153d St.
Uszpolewicz, Kazimilies, 293 E. 155th St.
Bianhino, Agostino, 817 Courtlandt Av.
Oliver, Joseph P., 855 E. 155th St.
Rochert, Harry, 393 E. 155th St.
Gorman, Arthur T., 681 Melrose Av.

ALTERNATES.

Mathers, William G., 324 E. 162d St.
Schultz, Joseph, 329 E. 153d St.
Barrett, James, 700 Cauldwell Av.
Villani, Giuseppe, 319 E. 152d St.
Kenzic, Charles, 772 Union Av.

DISTRICT NO. 17.
82 East 182d Street.

Carretta, George, 732 E. 187th St.
Wallace, Maurice A., 2,305 Cambreling Av.
Bolin, Thomas, 708 Garden St.
Pellegrino, Angelo, 2,347 Cambreling Av.
Bosna, Alfred, 2,404 Crotona Av.
Lorens, William, 2,119 Hughes Av.
Corcoran, Ed. J., 922 Fordham Road.
Caracciolo, Thomas Jr., 2,446 Hughes Av.
Woerther, Albert, Jr., 2,301 Hughes Av.
Cepaglia, Philip, 2,334 Hughes Av.
O'Connell, James, 2,322 Cambreling Av.
Sheppard, Joseph P., 2,152 Crotona Av.
Gentile, Ernest, 2,237 Belmont Av.
Mingst, William F., 2,323 Prospect Av.
Murphy, George, 2,421 Cambreling Av.

DISTRICT NO. 19.
Claremont Park.

Hanson, Harry, 1,300 Teller Av.
Sinclair, George, 1,375 Holiday Av.
Holman, Arthur JO., 1,364 Teller Av.
Corbett, Thomas E., 1,258 Brook Av.
Maltz, Harry, 1,354 Brook Av.
Pignatell, John, 3,777 3d Av.
Mohring, Henry Jr., 1,300 Brook Av.
Getjen, John D., 357 E. 169th St.
Felker, John, 3,545 3d Av.
Fischedick, Albert, 1,397 Webster Av.
Cannaras, Anthony, 457 Morris Place.
Garber, Isidore, 1,316 Washington Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 26.
Concord and Navy Streets.

Butler, James H., 140 North Portland Av.
Deegan, Frank, 50 Adelphi St.
Van Dormolen, John, 337 Pearl St.
Beyer, John A., 76 North Oxford St.
Mahoney, James J., 57 Flatbush Av., extension.
Middleton, Seth, 81 North Oxford St.
Malloy, James, 202 Tillary St.
Noble, Edward A., 74 Prince St.
Sharoff, John, 73 Jay St.
Devine, Thomas, 335 Pearl St.

ALTERNATES.

Kelly, Harry, 319 Pearl St.
Greene, Joseph, 46 Duffield St.
Kelly, Thomas, 92 North Elliott Place.
Naylor, Charles, 249 Gold St.

DISTRICT NO. 32.
Patchen Avenue and Macon Street.

White, Augustus S., 626 Macon St.
Fischer, William, 68 Ralph Av.
Wendel, Henry C., 771 Monroe St.
Fewell, Adalbert, 193 Howard Av.
Oberst, Harry C., 212 Ralph Av.
Wolff, Edmund J., 176 Howard Av.
Watt, William, 971A Putnam Av.
Zelwerk, Tony, 424 Quincy St.
Tynan, William, 781 Quincy St.
Ellington, Harry, 753 McDonough St.
Lambert, W., 924 Madison St.
Pape, John C., 408 Chauncey St.

DISTRICT NO. 33.
Floyd St., Near Tompkins Av.

Poddski, William, 32 Floyd St.
Palskach, Julian, 827 Myrtle Av.
Benywitz, Ludwig, 582 Flushing Av.
Blanchard, William J., 237 Nostrand Av.
Epstein, Louis, 85 Hopkins St.
Front, Adam, 48 Floyd St.
McCarren, Francis J., 3 Pulaski St.
Duberstein, Hyman, 25 Tompkins Av.
Engle, Harry, 61 Floyd St.

ALTERNATES.

Boland, Thomas, 70 Ellery St.
Melchiems, John R., 757 Myrtle Av.
Conner, James F., 782 Myrtle Av.
Franskio, Mastasi, 614 Park Av.
Castellano, John, 779 Myrtle Av.
Kasilihi, Himan, 4 Vernon Av.

DISTRICT NO. 34.
335 Kosciusko Street.

Moran, John F., 123 Vernon Av.
Greenfield, Joseph, 216 Stockton St.
Hayes, William J., 901 Myrtle Av.
Jabions, Isidore, 185A Vernon Av.
McCole, John, 317 Pulaski St.
Drawor, Ira, 91 Pulaski St.
Conners, Francis R., 874 Myrtle Av.
Talkin, Harry S., 122 Hart St.
Chapman, Harold S., 348 Kosciusko St.

ALTERNATES.

Ryan, Richard J., 232 Tompkins Av.
Miller, David M., 189A Stockton St.
Quinn, William F., 129 Tompkins Av.

DISTRICT NO. 38.
Butler Street, Near Fourth Avenue.

Dugan, Leo M., 169 Wyckoff St.
Anderson, Algot L., 662 Warren St.
De Marco, Vieto, 614 Carroll St.
Miller, Fred W., 287 Warren St.
Assauto, Giovanni, 627 Union St.
Gamble, Celestino, 603 Carroll St.
McCarthy, Edwin, 627 Warren St.
Hinman, Chesten, 326 Warren St.
Hogan, Philip, 129 Butler St.
Anderson, Nils H., 108 St. Mark's Place.

ALTERNATES.

Marchitelli, Joseph, 670 Union St.
Weiler, Ernest, 184 Bergen St.
McAvoy, Peter J., 62 Wyckoff St.
Leahy, Daniel S., 209 Court St.
Katz, Julius, 83 Wyckoff St.

DISTRICT NO. 53.
North Sixth and Havemeyer Streets.

Murphy, James J., 204 Bedford Av.
Kraus, William, 79 Metropolitan Av.
Owens, Charles, 58 North 3d St.
Lavinson, Hyman, 52 Marcy Av.
Mark, Sigfried G., 195 North 5th St.
Zapala, Andrew, 61 North 7th St.
Sanoff, Jack, 129 Grand St.
Wesner, Andrew, Jr., 13 Ainslie St.
Weist, Samuel, 130 Berry St.

DISTRICT NO. 61.
Ocean Parkway and Fort Hamilton Avenue

Drew, Edwin S., 563 E. 7th St.
Mayers, Victor E., 1,406 E. 8th St.
Klingenbeck, Justin E., 752 Coney Island Av.
Kaltsow, Adolph, 122 Cortelyou Road.
Christoffors, Bernhardt, 290 E. 4th St.
Cortes, Harold T., 1,864 3d Av.
Binder, Emil E., 129 E. 3d St.

ALTERNATES.

Stibich, John, 1,357 41st St.
McNaught, John A., 808 Av. C, West.
Griffith, Edward T., 2,725 Ft. Hamilton Av.

DISTRICT NO. 66.
Flatbush and Church Avenues.

Durring, William, Brooklyn State Hospital.
Lackman, Harold, 46 E. 31st St.
McCabe, James, 86 Snyder Av.
Tobin, William J., 2,714 Albermarle Road.
McElvery, George R., 1,233 New York Av.
Calvin, Leo J., 1,053 Flatbush Av.
Ryan, Frank, 1 Ridgewood St.
Malwitz, Fred A., 2,316 Tilden Av.
Hausser, Gustave G., 3,714 Avenue D.
Coonoughton, Patrick, Brooklyn State Hosp.
Jansen, John J., 1,068 E. 87th St.

DISTRICT NO. 81.
Belmont Avenue and Ashford Street.

Moore, Scott, 119 Crystal St.
Dawson, Charles, 585 Grant Av.
O'Flaherty, Edmund, 347 Elton St.
Faith, George, 916 Enfield St.
Ward, William J., 577 Crescent St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 103.
105 East Fourth Street.

Schwartz, David, 712 5th St.
Brown, Max, 226 3d St.
Rothenberg, Isidore, 78 Avenue C.
Greenberg, Isidore, 383 E. 4th St.
Saccocio, Michael, 84 Avenue C.
Koch, David, 817 5th St.
Liebman, Alexander, 264 E. 4th St.
Blau, Sam, 327 3d St.
Biener, Samuel, 211 3d St.
Haber, Louis, 45 Avenue D.
Siegel, Meyer, 365 E. 4th St.
Spero, Jacob, 733 6th St.

ALTERNATES.

Black, Sam, 236 2d St.
Geller, Jack, 420 5th St.
Kanowitz, Ben, 52 Avenue D.
Sachel, Max, 350 E. 4th St.
Feldman, Joseph E., 647 5th St.
Schwartz, Morris, 625 5th St.

DISTRICT NO. 104.
269 East Fourth Street.

Weber, Adolph A., 89 Avenue C.
Shay, Jacques, 614 E. 9th St.
Shafrin, Abraham, 314 E. 10th St.
Tuch, Benjamin, 85 Avenue D.
Feedel, Abraham, 183 Avenue D.
Kaufman, Harry, 157 Avenue C.
Kaufman, Morits, 718 E. 9th St.
Trankins, John C., 185 7th St.
Isler, Henny, 753 6th St.
Rothman, Nathan, 618 6th St.
Hook, Powell, 183 7th St.
Ehrlich, Louis, 280 7th St.
Klein, Louis, 395 E. 8th St.
Friedman, Benny, 638 E. 9th St.
Fedick, Julius, 404 E. 10th St.
Finland, Sol, 610 E. 9th St.
Waller, Julius, 643 E. 9th St.

DISTRICT NO. 105.
351 W. 13th St.

Gillen, John, 265 W. 20th St.
Dodge, James S., 352 W. 23d St.
Clarke, John, 222 W. 20th St.
Murray, James, 415 W. 24th St.
Nikelles, Stephen N., 198 8th Av.
Goverleeves, Folcz, 215 W. 18th St.
Mason, Walter L., 450 W. 23d St.
Wick, Peter F., 448 W. 20th St.
Fracchia, Ernest, 366 W. 25th St.

DISTRICT NO. 111.
332 W. 43d St.

Karft, George, Jr., 519 W. 42d St.
Yavanoniotes, Steve, 530 W. 39th St.
McKenna, James, 546 W. 42d St.
Trieber, August, 301 W. 41st St.
Cresculios, Savino, 514 10th Av.
Smith, James, 304 W. 41st St.
Jahanshal, James, 504 W. 42d St.
Autumn, Charles, 400 W. 40th St.

DISTRICT NO. 115.
Forty-seventh Street, Near Ninth Avenue.

Phillips, Christian, 550 W. 45th St.
Caroian, Benjamin, 677 9th Av.
Faglia, Humbert, 528 W. 44th St.
Mullett, Andrew, 510 W. 44th St.
Wilson, Albert, 338 W. 46th St.
Hart, Philip, 357 W. 44th St.
Brogan, James, 355 W. 43d St.
Vath, Joseph V., 653 9th Av.
Tansey, Charles C., 338 W. 47th St.

ALTERNATES.

Mircovich, John J., 515 W. 47th St.
Coninoli, Charles E., 306 W. 44th St.
Boginsky, Frank, 555 W. 44th St.
Lammere, George, 640 10th Av.

DISTRICT NO. 122.
225 East 27th Street.

Michielini, Frank, 314 E. 26th St.
Tappamichael, Hariton, 245 E. 30th St.
Mahoney, William, 201 E. 26th St.
Stay, Fred, 365 3d Av.
Cucela, Louis, 236 St. V. M. C. A.
Petrowski, Philip, 335 E. 24th St.
Petrakis, George, 207 E. 29th St.
Petrakis, Louis, 207 E. 29th St.
Colesides, Simon, 215 E. 29th St.
Cassidy, James F., 201 E. 26th St.

ALTERNATES.

Lebonitts, Frank, 140 E. 28th St.
Hensel, Thomas, 365 3d Av.

DISTRICT NO. 135.
Barnard College.

Haight, William G., 523 W. 123d St.
Livingston, John, 1,428 Amsterdam Av.
Van Eteen, Leo A., 612 W. 115th St.
Murphy, Albert V., 100 Morningside Av.
Moran, Thomas M., 175 Claremont Av.
Rabatino, Nicolmina, 524 W. 131st St.
Wolf, Henry M., 616 W. 114th St.
Peristein, Philip, 549 Riverside Drive.
McCaffrey, Patrick, 541 W. 125th St.
Kennedy, Michael J., 438 W. 124th St.
Noren, Frank, 601 W. 129th St.
Mulligan, Patrick, 157 Manhattan St.

DISTRICT NO. 156.
Lexington Avenue and 105th Street.

Corridon, Edward, 1,404 Park Av.
Salon, Mair, 62 E. 108th St.
Milefsky, Samuel, 52 E. 106th St.
Loeb, Henry, 14 E. 110th St.
Krabino, Morris, 11 E. 106th St.
Corridon, Harry J., 1,408 Park Av.
Tilkin, Michael, 53 E. 104th St.
Oresman, Samuel R., 55 E. 113th St.
Shapiro, David, 116 E. 106th St.
Michaels, Samuel, 13 E. 107th St.
Finkelstein, Morris J., 26 E. 109th St.

QUEENS

DISTRICT NO. 173.
Long Island City.

Gunther, August, 20 Stevens St.
Heller, Alfred, 461 10th Av.
De Soucey, Joseph V., 376 Potter Av.
Blasek, John, 282 Theodore St.
Novotny, August, 376 Woolsey Av.
Adams, George C., 400 Winthrop Av.
Manzo, Michele, 104 Woolsey Av.
Cuccinlello, Louis, 123 Goodrich St.
Danzoisen, Frank J., 120 Nassau Av.
Angelo, Antonio, 211 Franklin St.

DISTRICT NO. 179.
818 Cypress Avenue, Ridgewood.

Treffs, Andrew H., 959 Seneca Av.
Dowd, Francis J., 1,811 Myrtle Av.
Klein, George A., Jr., 2,386 Putnam Av.
Battenhausen, Edward, 1,566 Putnam Av.
Ehrle, Gustav, 1,726 Gates Av.
Waldeck, Joseph H., 434 Cornelia St.
Dennhardt, Peter, 757 Seneca Av.
Lendle, Arthur, 811 Woodward Av.
Dies, Philip F., 1,066 Palmetto St.
Herrman, Dominic H., 249 Forest Av.
Stein, Frederick, 1,660 Weirfield St.
Boehm, Alexander, 462 Wyckoff Av.
Swisler, Edward A., 932 Seneca Av.

ALTERNATES.

Hirbet, George, 2,383 Van Cortlandt Av.
Armstrong, John F., 495 Wyckoff Av.
Fanghenel, Frederick, 682 Seneca Av.
Posner, Martin, 2,331 Catalpa Av.
Eggert, Bernard W., 446 Dill Place.

RICHMOND

DISTRICT NO. 188.
Stapleton, S. I.

Rohde, Frederick L., Eddy St.
Zickel, Geo. L., Rockland Av.
Dwyer, Claude E., 230 Bradley Av., Port Richmond.
Kappes, Charles, Jr., 28 Accident Av., Tompkinsville.
Williams, Eland H., 25 Summerfield Place, Mariners Harbor.
Meyer, Ernest C. J., 2,024 Richmond Av.
Mellian, Armenas, Sea View Hospital.
Hanley, David, 83 Hillside Av., Stapleton.
Hanley, Joseph, 32 Hillside Av., Stapleton.
Murray, Russell, 80 Sand St.

EXPECT 500 DECISIONS TODAY.

District Board, with 12,000 Cases Awaiting Action Has Busy Session.

The district board and many of the local boards worked all day yesterday, although it was a legal holiday, and some of them, the district board included, well into the night. The district board will convene in public session at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and it was said yesterday that decisions would be handed down in at least 500 cases. The board now has 12,000 cases awaiting decision and hopes to dispose of at least 3,000 of them this week.

It is expected that by tonight all of the 189 local boards will have selected the men who will go to Camp Upton next Monday. Some of the boards, owing to the fact that scores have volunteered to go with the first contingent, are having a hard time selecting their men. Thirty-five men from one Manhattan district called on Deputy Attorney General Conkling, yesterday, and protested because their board had not selected them as members of the first group ordered to Camp Upton. This board's quota is only fourteen men for the first group, and Mr. Conkling managed to convince the protesters that the fact that they were not selected was not to be considered as a slight.

It was announced at Red Cross headquarters yesterday that the organization was rapidly perfecting its plans for the care and comfort of the first detachments of selective draft men who in a few days will be on their way to cantonments. Under the direction of Winthrop M. Crane, Jr., Assistant Director of Military Relief, the various Red Cross chapters are being organized into a canteen service to furnish refreshments supplementary to the regular rations provided by the War Department. Foster Rockell, the former Yale football player, has been made Director of the Canteen Service.

Red Cross chapters at all important railroad points will be ready to serve the troops whenever needed. Each chapter will meet local requests in the way of refreshments and other attentions, and, in order that the service may be effective, the War Department has authorized railroad officials at these stations to give accredited representatives of the chapters information as to prospective troop movements every twenty-four hours.

While the railroads will serve regular meals to the soldiers, the resources of the Red Cross chapters will be mobilized for instant use in case of accident or delay, so that emergency rations can be furnished on short notice. The motor services organized by many chapters will carry food to trains that may be stalled or held on sidetracks and a Red Cross nurse will be attached to every refreshment unit for service in the event of injury or sickness among the troops.

BACKS WEISSMANN'S ACTION

German-American Alliance Gives Him a Vote of Confidence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—All differences existing in the German-American Alliance of the State were ironed out today at a meeting of the Executive Board held here. It was decided to have no State convention this year owing to the fact that the officers did not think it wise to make changes while the war lasted. The present President, Henry Weissmann of Brooklyn, received a unanimous vote of confidence, notwithstanding the expectation of many persons that an effort would be made to oust him.

Fred Baehr of Schenectady led the opposition to Mr. Weissmann, distributing papers in which he asked for the latter's impeachment for several of his alleged utterances in the last few weeks regarding the present position of German-Americans.

There is to be no split in the ranks of the German-American Alliance. The up-State local organizations that had let it be known they wanted to have a President from some up-State city were in the minority, and the question of a State convention this year was quickly settled. The vote of confidence in President Weissmann was given on the motion of William Kuhnling of Utica.

No action was taken in reference to the agitation against teaching German in the public schools. A report was received from Supervisor Huelshoff of Manhattan that at the present time 21,100 pupils in New York's public schools were studying German.

The war situation and the attitude of the American press toward the Germans was not touched upon. It had been rumored before the meeting that disloyalty charges would be made against the Albany and Schenectady local branches, but nothing of this sort developed.

In the course of his address to the delegates today, President Weissmann said:

"At this critical period of America we can do but one thing—go on record in the strongest and unmistakable language in favor of giving to our Government everything at our command. There can be no two loyalties. I know the German-Americans of this State are united with me in expressing the sentiment that we are for America first, last, and all the time, and that the Germany we knew is but a memory.

"I urge you to indorse the action of the Executive Committee at the meeting in Brooklyn on April 8 last, and adopt those sentiments, so there can be no question of our loyalty. That is our answer to the Security League. It is not necessary for us to reiterate our loyalty, to the American people know."

On motion of Dr. Theodore Sutro of New York the April action of the Executive Committee received the indorsement for which Mr. Weissmann asked.

REPORT NITRATE DEPOSITS.

Geological Survey Tells of Earth Used by the Confederacy.

From time to time the attention of the United States Geological Survey is called to the existence of nitrate deposits in various places. Citizens who believe they have made valuable discoveries report them and investigations follow. A letter recently received by the survey described a cave in one of the Southern States which was worked by the Confederacy during the civil war for potassium nitrate.

In this cave there are said to be at least 1,000,000 tons of nitrous earth, which, however, contains only 1 to 2 per cent. of nitrate. The survey states in its report that it seems very doubtful if such material can profitably be used as a source of nitrate salts. The minimum grade of caliche now worked in the Chilean nitrate fields contains 12 per cent. of sodium nitrate, and, though there has been much criticism of the crudeness of the methods employed there, the work is done by very cheap Indian labor. It is doubtful if leaner material could be worked to advantage here, where the cost of labor is so much higher. Several hundred thousand dollars has been spent in one of the Western States recently in trying to utilize low-grade nitrate, and the results have been negative.

The nitrate caves in the South were worked during the civil war by very crude methods. Generally earth was shoveled into iron pots, where it was treated with water and heated over wood fires to leach out its soluble parts. The liquor was drawn from one pot into another and used for treating fresh material until it became a highly concentrated solution of nitrate salts. It was then drawn off and allowed to cool, whereupon the nitrate crystallized. The remaining liquor was then used to leach fresh materials, and the crystals were separated and sacked for use.

GERMANS TRICK BELGIANS.

Separate Men from Their Families and Put Them to Work in Trenches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—How Belgian families captured by Germans are separated by trickery and the men forced to work in trenches under shell-fire is told in a communication from Havre today to the Belgian Legation.

"The civilians evacuated by the enemy from Langemarck, Staden, Elverdinghe, Woumen, and Roulers do not include the men from 16 to 60 years old," it says. "The Germans oblige these men to do trench work; several of these men have been killed by shell fragments. The evacuation is carried out in the following manner:

"The inhabitants, loaded with their bundles, are escorted to the station. The women, children, and old men are placed in the first railway carriages; the men from 16 to 60 years old in the rear ones. When the train starts the rear carriages are uncoupled. On reaching their destination the families realize their sad fate.

"All the workmen of the regions of Courtrai and Menin have been requisitioned; 2,000 civilians have thus been seized and compelled to work at the trenches."

TROOPS ROUT STRIKE MOB.

Militiamen With Bayonets Quell 1,000 Rioters at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—Charging with fixed bayonets, F Company, Ninth Illinois Infantry, tonight dispersed a mob of more than 1,000 strike sympathizers which attacked the headquarters of the street railway company here after wrecking four street cars.

The rioters, most of whom had been celebrating Labor Day, broke in confusion before the bayonets and gun butts of the soldiers. One man, bayonetted in the arm, was the only person reported seriously hurt. No shots were fired.

A guard of six soldiers stationed at the building had been attacked previously with a fusillade of bricks, and rioting has been intermittent for several weeks, since street car operatives struck to enforce recognition of the union. One policeman has been killed. At midnight the city was quiet, but soldiers were patroling the streets.

GREET SAN CARLO COMPANY

Immense Audience Hears "Aida" with New Singers of Merit.

The San Carlo Opera Company's musicians played "The Star-Spangled Banner" to a packed house, from which 3,000 more New Yorkers had been turned away, at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last evening, and having stood up and applauded that, the many Italians present shouted for their own "Marcia Reale" and cheered that in turn, under the baton of Carlo Peroni. It was coincidence that these patriotic airs had been heard in the same theatre for weeks past, during a previous exhibition of official pictures of Italy's soldiers in the great war. And it was a further coincidence that Fortune Gallo, the San Carlo impresario, had sent 100,000 francs from his company to the Italian war funds last season, and lost in the war two of his three brothers, all of whom served as officers in the Italian Army.

For ten years the San Carlos have been among the touring opera organizations in America, and they are first in the field this Autumn, with an assembly of young artists and new voices of merit. In the first five minutes of Verdi's "Aida" last night the stage disclosed a well-lighted and colorful setting of Egyptian palaces by the Nile, and the company introduced the first of its two chief newcomers of American birth—that is, taking America, in the continental sense, from Canada to Mexico.

The tenor, Manuel Salazar, a Costa Rican, who sang as a youth in Mexico, and was heard in church there by an Italian who sent him to study abroad, proved to be an artist of good stage presence, abundant voice, and really beautiful high notes, which the opening air of "Celeste Aida" gave opportunity for him to display, and for the house to applaud as only the Italians to the manner born can do. The several galleries were full, and so was the standing room on all three floors.

In the second act Joseph Royer, a French Canadian, who had come from the mill town of Berlin, N. H., where he was also a church singer, to study in New York a few years ago, made a good impression as the African savage, Amonasro, in realistic disguise. The women stars were Mary Kaestner, a comely Aida, who joined Mr. Gallo's forces in California, and Stella De Mette, already heard in New York, as the Egyptian Princess. The King was a veteran, Natali Cervi, and Pietro De Biasi was the High Priest.

Tonight the Ambassador and Consul General of Italy are announced to be present. Angelo Antola, a baritone of reputation, is a new Tonio in "Pagliacci" tonight, with Salazar in the Caruso rôle, Louise Darclee, Luciano Ressini, and Luigi Dellemolle, preceded by "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Agnes Robinson, Marta Melis, Alice Homer, Giuseppe Agostini, and Mr. Royer. There are "Martha" and "Carmen" to follow tomorrow.

MISS ELIOT BETROTHED.

Major's Daughter to Wed Carleton James of Seventh Regiment.

Major Walter G. Eliot and Mrs. Eliot of New York have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Elinor Eliot, to Carleton James, a son of the late Alfred Eslin James of New Orleans. His mother, formerly Miss Clara A. Racey of Staten Island, died several years ago.

Miss Eliot is a granddaughter of the late John Albert Stoutenburgh, and is a descendant of Pieter and Jacobus Stoutenburgh, who for more than a century owned the present site of the Equitable Building, New York, and were the founders and first settlers of Stoutenburgh, now Hyde Park on Hudson, in 1741. Amory V. Eliot, one of her brothers, is a Lieutenant stationed at Yaphank and another is Van Cortlandt S. Eliot.

Mr. James is a member of Company K of the Seventh Regiment, with which he served on the Mexican border. The wedding will probably take place this month.

Miss Thorne to Wed G. W. Mauer.

Mrs. Henry Thorne of this city and Nyack-on-Hudson announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ella Mooney Thorne, to George William Mauer, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Mauer of Holyoke, Mass. Miss Thorne is a sister of Mrs. Lawrence Pendleton Moomau, Mrs. Chester Y. Overstreet, the Misses Marie and Elizabeth Thorne, and Henry Van Rensselaer Thorne. Mr. Mauer was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914. No date has been set for the wedding.

Men for the National Army

Reports received yesterday from five exemption boards in the city showed that forty-five men had been enrolled in the new national army. The draft situation in the city to date is shown in the following table:

	Districts.	Quota.	Enrolled to Date.	Needed to Fill Quota.
Bronx	22	4,712	4,074	638
Brooklyn	66	13,764	12,297	1,467
Manhattan	82	16,356	14,548	1,808
Queens	15	3,035	2,982	53
Richmond	4	754	716	38
Total	189	38,621	34,617	4,004

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
1,025 East 163d Street.

QUOTA, 268. ENROLLED, 261.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused ... | Enrolled ... 6

MEN ENROLLED.

Schoenberg, Abe, 911 Fox St.
Katner, Irving, 866 Beck St.
Rosett, Leo J., 967 Fox St.
Pfefferholts, Nathan, 649 Bryant Av.
Saal, Benjamin, Jr., 903 Kelly St.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 51.
144 DEVOE STREET.

QUOTA, 238. ENROLLED, 238.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused ... | Enrolled ... 49

MEN ENROLLED.

Hellmar, George, 394 Lorimer St.
McQuail, Joseph, 647 Metropolitan Av.
Glynn, John, 222 Humboldt St.
Zito, Monticaro, 71 Skillman Av.
Dennig, John F., 154 Newton St.
Cassassa, Nick, 68 Devoe St.
Miskioff, Irving, 152 Maujer St.
Herbert, Frank, 180 Maujer St.
Sweeney, John V., 550 Metropolitan Av.
Perazzo, Corsio, 117 Withers St.
La Donne, Philip, 619 Lorimer St.
Calando, John, 91 Jackson St.
Hurley, George, 227 Leonard St.
Lovelle, Gus, 76 Richardson St.
Turrant, Charles, 17 Broome St.
Carrano, Anthony, 307 Graham Av.
Roman, Joseph, 110 Withers St.
Cinnerelli, Tony, 377 Manhattan Av.
Benceto, John, 403 Lorimer St.
Becker, Harry, 71½ Oakland St.
Dumotories, Louis, 766 Grand St.
Wandow, Theodore E., 35 Powers St.
Louth, John L., West New York.
Funis, Bartholmew H., 155 Evergreen Av.
Gerardi, Nick, 78 Withers St.
Madia, Anthony, 120 Withers St.
Canane, Cono, 368 Leonard St.
Ciccone, Peter, 28 Skillman Av.
O'Sullivan, Thomas, 36 Maujer St.
Rossi, George, 373 Leonard St.
Rostuccia, Giuseppe, 519 Graham Av.
Callahan, William, 215 Ten Eyck St.
Fiscina, Rosario, 190 Newton St.
Leach, Frank, 113 Ten Eyck St.
Grouver, Abraham, 170 Union Av.
Piciulio, Dominico, 790 Broadway.
Grandaer, Andrew, 111 Engert Av.
Frazzetta, Giuseppe, 501 Graham Av.
Levine, Sol., 30 Broome St.
Enilla, Joseph, 312 Union Av.
Vesci, Umberto, 317 Leonard St.
Barberio, R., Grand and Throop, 706 Grand St.
Castelano, Joseph, 357 Humboldt St.
Shaw, John R., 318 Humboldt St.
Scala, Louis A., 304 Union Av.
Masilotti, Frank, 304 Leonard St.
Merg, William G., 234 Leonard St.
Mcdlugh, Francis J., 638 Grand St.
Frascati, Giovanni, 617 Lorimer St.
Allocca, John, 310 Union Av.
Zeldin, Charles, 58 Richardson St.
Yaphank and another is Van Cortlandt Paniello, 13 Withers St.
Miller, Charles, 429 5th St., New York.
Tortora, Vincent, 679 Lorimer St.

DISTRICT NO. 75.
Leonard and McKibben Streets.

QUOTA, 178. ENROLLED, 178.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused ... | Enrolled ... 10

MEN ENROLLED.

Leflowitz, Joe, 71 Leonard St.
Mesick, James J., 298 Hooper St.
Stein, Reuben, 109 Walton St.
Chozak, Charles, 40 Seigel St.
Levine, Irving, 34 Moore St.
Anastasi, Antonio, 181 Harrison Av.
Cohen, Isidore, 188 Middleton St.
Larocco, Savire, 812 Flushing Av.
La Gindico, Dominico, 129 Walton St.
Schauser, Louis, 39 Beaver St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 119.
239 East Eighteenth Street.

QUOTA, 190. ENROLLED, 190.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused ... | Enrolled ... 8

MEN ENROLLED.

Burke, Edward, 404 E. 23d St.
Balbi, Innocenzo, 345 E. 21st St.
Schiappa, Pasquale, 298 1st Av.
Hearity, Matthew F., 635 E. 16th St.
Zaccara, Peter, 302 E. 24th St.
Rzcepzynski, Thomas, 533 E. 17th St.
Fropst, Arthur F., 278 Avenue B.
Lister, Meyer, 310 E. 19th St.

QUEENS

DISTRICT NO. 183.
Richmond Hill, L. I.

QUOTA, 233. ENROLLED, 233.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined ... | Claiming exempt'n ..
Excused ... | Enrolled ... 5

MEN ENROLLED.

Davies, George C., 532 Birch St.
Moeller, William, Jr., 47 Wissner Place.
Caroleo, Louis, 357 Maure Av.
Newman, Solomon, 1,109 Liberty Av.
Bitouski, Alexander, 24 Shaw Av., Jamaica.

BROADER WAR INSURANCE.

Chamber of Commerce Committee Suggests Adding to Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Recommendation that some of the compensation features of the Soldiers and Sailors Insurance bill, pending in the House, be broadened is contained in a report of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, named to study plans for maintenance and relief of dependents of men in the fighting branches of the Government service.

The report, made public today, indorses the bill in the main, but suggests that the rates of compensation in cases of disability be made more liberal in respect to men who continue to suffer from a severe malady contracted in war service.

The committee also would have the clause covering compensation in case of death or disability amended so as to provide for parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters, if shown to be wholly dependent on the soldier or sailor prior to his enlistment. The bill as drawn makes allowances for such dependents only while the soldier or sailor is in service.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *"gainst."*

FEDERAL.
Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Common law calendar:
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging ,(for call,)
Equity calendar:
Duberstein, as trustee<Goldberg et al.
Furst, as trustee<Lefstein & R Co.
Societe Anonyme de la Distillerie<Puxiello.
Now added to the calendar and called on Sept. 5, at 10:30 A. M.:
Bogdanffy<Int Cork.
Doehler Die Casting<Acme Die Cast et al
Forst<Katz.
Sochor<Bing & Bing Const.
Klein<Levow.
Adler<Klemann.
Brewer & Co<Dev & Finance Assn.
Barkeley<Black.
Ramsey<Spraigue.
NY Linen Sup & Ldry<Tip Top Ldry, Inc.
Perl<Amer Ann Chem.
Minder & Minder<Hartigan.
Hygrade Button Wks<Merit Co.
Brandler<Ray.
Bellina<Oestreicher Realty Co.
Ancelo Bellina<same.
Nogy<Bethune Rty Co
Braunstein<Wallach.
Bank<Reinnardt.
Whitlow<Bleecher.
Myers<Mariash.
Sam Weckstein<Vessel & Collier.
O'Harn<Dimock.
Curran<Smith.
B Weckstein<Vessel & Collier.
Schwartz<Henry Jefferson Sec Corp.
Nachi<Levy.
Gutwillig<Simpson.
Gravitz<Geller.
Boxer<Block.
Gross<Striman.
Meyer<Mariash.
Libman<Lash.
Altman & Co<Black.
Bergman<Friedman.
Bank & Bros<Samis.
Davidowitz<Phillips.

PART II.—Finlite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Yale<NY Inv & Imp Co—Charles L Hoffman. Farmers Ln & Trust Co<Cushman—Isaac F Cohen. Re Ayer—Milton Gutterman.

BRONX COUNTY.
Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers) — Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Weeks, J.—Motion calendar.
Re Berkiund
City Real Est Co<Collins
Buckley<Keller.
Brennan<Union Ry
Diamond<Straus
Seltz<Castaldo.
Sommerfeld<Somerfeld
Reischfeld<Reischfeld.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Weeks, J.—No day calendar.
Bramer<Bramer
Mounts<Mounts, (2.)
Re Arnold.
Re Beam.
Davidson<Schoenbaum
Re Sisson.
Stein<Bergen.
Re McGrath.
Re Fidlers Jewelry St.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex-parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Kurz & Abrams Inc<Weintraub.
Lucas & Co

EXTRA DIVIDENDS

The inclusion in the Senate Bill of a tax on undistributed profits makes a period of extra dividends seem probable.

Our Statistical Department has prepared a discussion of this subject, giving the approximate disbursements which will be made by some of the larger industrial companies whose stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

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Sao Paulo City, Brazil,	6.50%

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October 1st

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WILL HASTEN FIXING OF COMMODITY PRICES

Agreement as to Copper Said to be Near—Steel a More Difficult Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A determined effort will be made this week to get the Federal machinery for the control of coal and wheat working smoothly and to arrange Government prices for steel, copper, and other materials. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, the Coal Administrator, is expected to return to Washington tomorrow, ready to issue a statement outlining the policy he will adopt as to coal. Plans have been made for conferences to be attended by Dr. Garfield, members of the Federal Trade Commission, and representatives of various branches of the coal industry after this outlining of policy. At these meetings readjustments, especially in the bituminous coal industry, will be taken up.

It is understood, also, that a further order concerning priority shipments will be issued following a consultation between Dr. Garfield and Robert S. Lovett, selected by the President to direct the powers contained in the priority legislation. Reports have been received that the Northwest has only 80 per cent. of the Winter supply of coal as against 50 per cent. in normal times at this time of year. A recent order by Judge Lovett gave shipments of coal preference to lake ports.

The task of directing the coal output has assumed such proportions that Dr. Garfield has decided to open separate offices and build up a large organization which will include some of the best known experts of the country. Dr. Garfield will be prepared to take action, even to the point of purchasing output, pooling, and reselling, if representatives of the industry, prove refractory, but there is a hope here that a working agreement will be reached.

Members of the War Industries Board will meet Wednesday and may, at that time, announce an agreement on the price for copper. It is reported that an agreement is near.

The negotiations over the price of steel have proved more complicated due to the varying costs at different plants. Both the War Industries Board and the steel industry, it is reported, are anxious to reach a working basis.

What the board is seeking is an agreement by which the Government may obtain steel for its own use and the Allies at a single price without resorting to its powers of requisition, which are of doubtful value, so far as the Allies are concerned. There are some here who believe that an agreement on a universal price for the Government, the Allies, and the public may be reached.

The Food Administration will begin this week the licensing system under which it will control profits to the millers and jobbers on the basis of $2.20 wheat, and it is expected that the machinery will be in complete working order by Sept. 10 at the latest. Beginning tomorrow the hoarding of wheat, except under the drastic restrictions of the Food Administration, will be prohibited.

NEW JAPANESE SHIP LINES.

Will Take Place of Services Formerly Operated Under European Flags.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Word has reached Washington that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is competing with the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha for the position of premier steamship company of Japan, is planning an extension scheme which will include at least three new oversea services. The war has compelled the allied countries to requisition most of their merchant tonnage in the Far East trades, and the lines formerly operated under British, French, and other Entente flags, as well as German lines, are at a standstill.

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A Digest of the Investment Tax Law of the State of New York

—and its relation to the Secured Debts Tax Law and Mortgage Tax Law of the State, is contained in a small eight-page pamphlet we have prepared for investors. A complimentary copy of this pamphlet may be had on request.

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Eastern Pr. & Lt. 5s, 1918.
United Tract. (Albany) 4½s, 2004
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Mich. United Ry. 5s, 1936.
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The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company

REORGANIZATION

To holders of certificates of deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, dated February 15, 1916, for

First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company; and

First Mortgage Bonds of The Piqua and Troy Branch Railroad Company.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Toledo-Cincinnati Division First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Series A, which have been issued to carry out the above mentioned Plan and Agreement are now ready for distribution. The bonds will be delivered with coupons for interest from July 1, 1917. At the time of such delivery, payment will be made of the cash allowance of $10 for each $1,000 Guaranteed First and Refunding Mortgage Bond and of the cash adjustment of interest of $6.67 for each $1,000 Piqua and Troy Branch Bond provided for in the Plan.

To obtain the bonds and any cash to which they are entitled under the Plan, holders of certificates of deposit above described which were issued in the United States must surrender their certificates of deposit to the depositaries which issued the same, in bearer form or accompanied by proper transfers thereof in blank.

Dated, New York, August 30, 1917.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers

Depositaries:
For First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York.
For First Mortgage Bonds of The Piqua and Troy Branch Railroad Company
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
37 Wall Street, New York.

To holders of certificates of deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated January 28, 1915, for

First Mortgage Bonds of The Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Railroad Company.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Toledo-Cincinnati Division First Lien and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Series A, and cash adjustments of interest (amounting to $36 for each $1,000 Cincinnati, Dayton and Ironton Bond), deliverable and payable to holders of the above mentioned certificates of deposit under the terms of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway Company, dated February 15, 1916, and of the agreement between the Reorganization Managers thereunder and the undersigned Committee, are now ready for distribution.

To obtain the bonds and cash to which they are entitled under the Plan and said agreement, holders of said certificates of deposit must surrender their certificates of deposit to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Depositary, in bearer form or accompanied by proper transfers thereof in blank.

Dated, New York, August 30, 1917.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Chairman,
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Committee.

LYMAN RHOADES, Secretary,
37 Wall Street, New York.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary,
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The American Exchange National Bank
128 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.

The Proxy Committee of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, having by ownership, proxies and guaranteed proxies acquired voting control of over 950,000 shares of the stock, or, 100,000 more than necessary for control, hereby call a meeting of these stockholders to be held at the office of the Chairman, 100 William Street, New York, on the **18th of September at 3:30 P. M.**

The purpose of the meeting is to decide what action shall be taken.

A. E. CORTIS,
Chairman Proxy Committee.

Pocahontas Logan Coal Co.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Registrar — METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Transfer Agent

CAPITALIZATION

Bonded Debt—None.

Preferred Stock 7%	Par Value $5.00	Common Stock
$3,000,000	Authorized	$5,000,000
$2,500,000	To be issued	$3,500,000

The salient features of this company are summarized as follows:

1. Earnings for the six months ended June 30, 1917, after allowances for payment of preferred dividends, taxes, depreciation, etc., at rate of 22.71% per annum on the common stock.
2. Current production at the rate of 800,000 tons per year.
3. Amount of proven coal on property, 168,188,000 tons, which at current rate of production will insure the property a life of 210 years.
4. Future earnings should be substantially increased by enlarged production and opening of a new mine about October 15, 1917, on property containing 54,873,000 tons of coal.
5. All of the preferred stock and 600,000 shares of the common stock have been disposed of.

Write for circular containing detailed earnings and production statements with complete information on the property.

FRANK J. WATERS
25 Broad Street New York Telephone 1456 Broad

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
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100 Otis Elsenlohr & Bro.
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Butler Bros.
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Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
United Lt. & Rys. Com. & Pfd.
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U. S. STEAMSHIP CO.
The stock of this company is all common, the par is $10 and dividends 1½% bi-monthly. Listed on New York Curb.
Statement on Request.
THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Hector 4165-6. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

RESULTS!
WE WANT THREE CRACKING GOOD STOCK SALESMEN IMMEDIATELY WITH AN ESTABLISHED CLIENTELE.
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Coal & Iron Securities
Steamboat Securities
Public Utility Securities
Oscar M. Vail, Jr.
186 BROADWAY. Tel. 8159 Cortlandt.

Demand for Equipment
In the current issue Louis Guenther draws attention to the pressing need among the railroads for new equipment. A copy and an attractive subscription offer "A" is obtainable by writing to THE FINANCIAL WORLD
Publication Office, 29 Broadway, New York

Remington Type
American Brass
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
Rector 6810 62 Broadway

Cities Service
Famous Players Film
Midwest Refining
Standard Oil Stocks
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
60 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

Eastern Steel
Seaboard Steel & Manganese
Standard Shipbuilding Corp.
Woodward Iron
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Lincoln Trust
Westinghouse Mach. 6s, 1940
Childs Restaurant Pfd.
Seamans Oil
H. F. McConnell & Co.
25 Pine St. Tel. 6064 John New York

Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s, 1927
Fon., Johnst'n & Gloversv. 4½s & 4s
Atlantic & Birm. 1st 5s, 1934
Ill. Central, St. Louis Div. 3s, 1951
Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 2860 or 6557 Broad 27 William St.

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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Wright-Martin
Its Market Career
Discussed in Special Market Letter
Free upon request.
WEIL & CO.
51 Exchange Place New York

THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.

Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under the First Mortgage, dated September 1, 1911, securing the aforesaid bonds, invites proposals for the sale to it of an amount of said bonds, at prices not exceeding par and accrued interest with five per cent. premium sufficient to exhaust, as nearly as may be, the sum of $18,193.01 now held in the Sinking Fund. All proposals should be for all or any part of the bonds offered, and should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and delivered to the Trustee at its office, 16 Wall Street, New York City, not later than 12 o'clock noon on September 15, 1917, after which notices will be mailed to holders of such bonds as may be accepted. Bonds so accepted must be delivered to the undersigned on or before September 25, 1917, with all coupons maturing on and after March 1, 1918.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By R. G. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
September 4, 1917.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, as Trustee under the agreement dated January 2, 1913, between Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., and Central Trust Company of New York, has received and holds the sum of $100,280.07, and will on October 5, 1917, receive sealed bids for the purchase at not above par of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of said Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for retirement to such amount not exceeding 2,750 shares of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates as the said moneys held by the undersigned will suffice to purchase.

Holders of said First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates are invited to submit to the undersigned, as hereinafter stated, bids for the sale to the undersigned at not above par for retirement of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates to the amount aforesaid. All bids must specify the amount of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates offered for sale to the undersigned in pursuance of this notice, the price at which the same are offered, and the numbers of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates so offered for sale.

Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned as Trustee under the above-mentioned agreement and marked "Bid for sale of First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates", and must be delivered to the undersigned at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, not later than twelve o'clock noon on October 5, 1917.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids received.

Dated New York, August 28, 1917.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
As Trustee under Agreement dated January 2, 1913.
By M. FERGUSON, Vice President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, as Trustee under a trust deed, dated November 1, 1900, made by AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, securing an issue of bonds of said AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, has on hand a sinking fund applicable to the purchase of said bonds. Bids will be received by the undersigned for the sale to it of an amount approximating Three Hundred Eighty-four Thousand Dollars ($384,000) of the par value of said bonds, until twelve o'clock noon, Monday, September 10th, 1917, at its office in the City of Chicago, Illinois.

All offers of bonds should be marked plainly on sealed envelope, "Bond offer, American Steamship Company."

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.
Chicago, August 31, 1917.

To the Holders of 7% Five-Year Convertible Secured Gold Notes Series "A" of the
LIBERTY OIL COMPANY, INC.

The undersigned, as Trustee under Indenture dated July 1, 1916, securing the above notes, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, as such Trustee, of notes of said Series in an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $11,026.85, now in its hands for account of the Sinking Fund provided by said indenture. All offers must be for all or any part of the notes offered, must state the price at which the same are offered, not exceeding, however, 110% of the principal thereof, and must be received at the office of the undersigned at or before 12 o'clock noon on September 24, 1917. Notification of offers accepted will be mailed on or before September 25, 1917, and will call for delivery to the undersigned, at its office, 10 Wall Street, New York City, of notes so accepted, as of October 1, 1917, with January 1, 1918, and subsequently maturing coupons attached.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By R. G. Page, Assistant Secretary.
Dated September 4, 1917.

Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or the Pennsylvania Central Brewing Company, dated October 25, 1897, invites proposals for the sale to the said Trustee of all or any part of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) of bonds secured by the said Mortgage proposals, to be addressed to the said Trustee at its office, Nos. 325-331 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, to be opened and acted upon Friday, September 14, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY,
Wm. P. Gest, President.

DIVIDENDS.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY AND PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have declared a Fourth Interim dividend on the Ordinary Shares for the year from the 1st October, 1916, to 30th September, 1917, of Six per cent. (being 1s. 2 2-5d. per share), free of British Income Tax, payable on the 29th September, 1917.

Holder of Share Warrants to Bearer for Ordinary Shares will be entitled to be paid the said Interim Dividend on or after the said 29th day of September, 1917, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, London, E. C. Coupon No. 63 must be left for examination at the office of the said Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33 Lombard Street, E. C. 3, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Notice is also given that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Preference Shares for the half year from the 31st March, 1917, to 30th September, 1917. The said dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 5s. in the £), that is to say 4½d. per share net, is payable on the 29th September, 1917. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference Shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 29th September, 1917, at the office of the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, London, W. C. 2. Coupon No. 28 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, W. C. 2, three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 17th August, 1917.
By Order,
A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary.
Westminster House, 7 Milbank, London, S. W. 1.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred, Common and Class B Common Stock.

The 2½% dividend upon the Common Stock and Class B Common Stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which was declared on August 14, 1917, and the third installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend upon the Preferred Stock of the Corporation which was declared on January 23, 1917, will be payable on October 1, 1917, to the respective holders of record of said stock at three o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1917; and the fourth installment on January 2, 1918, to the preferred stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

E. H. JONES, Secretary.
Dated September 1, 1917.

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The Board of Directors have this day declared out of the surplus earnings of the calendar year 1916 a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½%) on the Preferred Stock, and a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half per cent. (3½%) on the Common Stock. Both dividends will be paid October 15, 1917, to Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. September 21, 1917.

G. W. WEBSTER, Secretary.
Minneapolis, Aug. 20, 1917.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company at their meeting, held August 23, 1917, declared out of surplus net earnings, a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable September 29th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 14th, 1917.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
August 20, 1917.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 3

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the common stock of United Drug Co. payable Oct. 1, 1917, to stockholders of record Sept. 15, 1917.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.
Boston, Sept. 1, 1917.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 43, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being Dividend No. 42, will be paid on Sept. 15th, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on Aug. 22d, 1917.

F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, Aug. 9th, 1917.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

APPAREL.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' wearing apparel; quantity no object. Gruber, 448 Broadway. Canal 8670.

BROADCLOTH.—Parker, Wilder, or other green, brown, about $1.30; also Raritan 1277 or wool mixtures at cash price. H. Biermann, 17 West 17th. Chelsea 5698.

BROADCLOTH, botany, or F. and H., all colors, $2 net cash. Louis Cohen, 56 East 31st St. Tel. 1826 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all colors; will exchange for black navy, cactus of Peking blue. Farragut 2368.

BROADCLOTH, beetroot and plum; also cheap oxfords. Farragut 2849.

CHEVIOT.—Hug Flagler 24 range, Newhouse 114 range, or any single width coating in brown, blue, and green. Chelsea 2763. Ask for Mr. Rose.

CHUDDAH CLOTH AND SERGE.—We are open to buy for cash black chuddah cloth and single warp serge, 50 or 54 inches; call with samples. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av.

CLOTH.—Woolens, pile fabrics, and taffetas; jobs for regular goods for cash; any quantity. Fleischer Cloak & Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

CLOTH.—Wool Jersey cloth; will pay cash. Star Dress Manufacturing Co., 122 West 26th.

COATS, Suits.—Exclusive jobber placing orders in snappy styles. Rubin, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—Open for big job of ladies' serge coats. Milton Lichtenstein & Co., 88 W. 33d St.

COATS.—Prominent jobber placing orders on new coat numbers. Third floor, 26 W. 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at medium and high priced coats. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on smart Fall coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

CONTRACTORS with 15 machines are willing to take any work. T 24 Times.

COVERTS AND OXFORDS.—Will pay cash. Harry Brous, 44 West 28th St. 4234 Farr.

CREPE DE CHINE AND GEORGETTE CREPE—Will pay cash for any quantity; only large lots wanted. See Mr. Reed, Tuesday or Wednesday, 12th floor, 76 Madison Av.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Quantity 5-thread, dark colors, spot cash, at a price. Baum & Wolff, 99 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—We are placing large orders on silk and party dresses; bring samples, all day Tuesday and Wednesday. H. A. R., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on silk and cloth dresses all week. B. B. Cloak Co., 36 West 22d.

DRESSES. — Contractors on cheap serge dresses call with samples. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

DRESSES.—Contractor silk and serge dresses; bring samples. 5 West 31st St, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Jacoby Bros., 1,182 Broadway, open for 1,000 underpriced dresses, $5 to $10.

DRESSES.—Contractors on misses' serge dresses. Hunvald, 115 West 27th.

FLANNEL.—Open for quantity in white; submit samples, quoting lowest price for cash. L 54 Times.

FLANNELS.—Gray or khaki; suitable for shirts, any width. Phone Franklin 90.

FURRIERS! What have you in mussioin fur? Hutner, 48 West 25th.

GABARDINE, Poiret twills, any quantity, in all shades. Submit swatches and price. A. S., Box 225 Times Downtown.

GEORGETTE GOLD COLOR wanted. Faynette Waist Co., 170 5th Av. Gramercy 1197.

GEORGETTES.—Good quality, any quantity, spot cash. Pansy Waist, 145 West 30th.

GINGHAMS, Renfrew, Anderson, Amory-Browne, for cash. Sohon System, Farragut 2537.

GINGHAMS, PLAID.—Renfrew Anderson or Amory Browne. Phone Madison Square 7290.

GRATILLA.—F. & A., all colors; will exchange reindeer shade. Farragut 2368.

JUILLIARD.—A. B., $1.10, broadcloth, all colors, for cash. Milbauer & Messinger, 145 West 30th.

KHAKI.—Uniform house open for large quantity, spot cash. Phone Spring 8391.

MATERIALS.—Silver tones, in peacock, beetroot, navy; also Bolivia, all colors; will pay cash. Greeley 5653.

MELTONS.—¾ brown, navy wanted for spot cash. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

MIXTURES.—Open for quantities of Jean Bry's mixtures at a price. Chelsea 7088.

PIECE GOODS.—Can use 3,000 yards of peach and maize crepe de chine; also a large quantity georgettes in all dark shades. Theresa Waist Co., 377 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 3620.

POM POM, American, all colors, except brown. Phone Farragut 3888.

POM POM.—Open for burgundy pom pom. Farragut 9030.

POPLIN, 90610 burg; also botany 315, in green or exchange for lightweight or coating vel. or kersey, at opening price. Ritter Bros.

POPLIN.—Will exchange Susquehanna Faille luster poplin for Russian green. Phone Spring 9030.

POPLIN.—Cotton and wool; also Amoskeag 8158. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st St.

SERGES.—Open to buy single warp wool serge; also black shadow cloth, for spot cash. Call with samples, Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av.

SERGES.—6301 or similar serges, navy. B. & T., Subin, 36 West 20th St.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 6301, for cash. Sohon System, Farragut 2537.

SHEPHERD CHECKS in worsted and cotton mixed, lightweight. Tel. Greeley 5611.

SHETLAND VELOUR.—Shaw's 4800, brown, navy, green. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

SILKS.—Stripes, plaids, plain taffeta, satins; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS.—Contractors and sub-manufacturers; bring own samples; will place large stock order. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber open for novelty silk and cloth skirts, the better kind. 118 West 22d St., tenth floor.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, Plant Building, in the City of New London, Conn., on the 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of both the Preferred and Common Stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

HORACE BOWKER, Secretary.
New York, August 16, 1917.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, August 25, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, fixed by the By-Laws to be held on the last Wednesday of September, will be held in the General Office of the Company, Room 3712, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, September 26, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, on which date all Stockholders of record on September 7, 1917, will be entitled to participate.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ADIRONDACK RAILWAY COMPANY.
Ottawa, Ont., August 25, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Head Office of the company, in the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, on the Third Tuesday of September, 1917, (being the 18th day of that month) at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

To the stockholders of THE LOWENTHAL, POLASKY & CO., INC.:

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the said company will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 6-8 West 18th Street, in the City of New York, New York, on the 25th day of September, 1917, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

ABRAHAM DAVIDSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York City, August 14, 1917.

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Commercial Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1917, to the Common Stockholders as registered at the close of business August 31, 1917.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

Buyers' Wants

SUITS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; Miss Moscowicz, suits; Miss B. Vincent, silk and cotton waists; Mr. H. Katzenstein, gloves and hosiery; Ben F. Levid, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at medium and higher priced suits. 9th floor, 29 West 30th St.

TAFFETA.—We are open to buy a large quantity of striped messaline and taffeta at a price for spot cash. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14 West 24th.

VOILES.—Open to buy quantity of colored voiles. Call between 9 and 12, Albert Fried, 41 Union Square.

VELOUR.—American 544; will pay spot cash. Fred Muller, 4300 Stuyvesant.

WHITE FELT wanted, cheap grade, 36-inch wide. Spring 2976. Call 9-9:30.

WOOL JERSEY.—Open for any quantity of wool jersey. Phone Chelsea 2741.

YARN.—500 pounds of gray, coarse, fibre yarn wanted for use in manufacturing. Send samples and prices to Sanitary Detachable Mop Co., 1,344 S. Belmont Av., Indianapolis.

Offerings to Buyers

ASTRACHANS, Ural, baby lamb, French worsted voiles, black and white checks; worsted jerseys, velour Bolivias, and canvas weave coatings; all shades. Charles G. David, 19 Madison Av. Mad. Sq. 4362.

BEACH CLOTH, Whitman's, 56 inches; also others. Roxie, 23 East 26th St.

BROADCLOTHS, all shades, serges, poplins, velours, kerseys, plushes, burrellas 0310, 09057, at reasonable prices. Mad. Sq. 2426.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany in all shades and American Woolen Co. velours below market price. Madison Square 5344.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, all colors; will exchange for black, navy, cactus of Peking blue. Farragut 2368.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange taupe B. C. for plum. Madison Square 1540

BURELLA.—American 09057; all colors, excepting burgundy and plum at cost. Farragut 9030.

BURELLAS, American, all shades; opening price; also wool jersey. Farragut 2840.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen quality 700, all colors, $1.75 net. Mad. Sq. 9388.

CHARMEUSE.—Satins and georgettes, all colors; also washable satin; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av., Gramercy 3445-6.

CHIFFON VELVETS.—$2.50 and up. Heinsheimer Bros., 621 Broadway.

COATS, Flappers'.—Girls' and juniors' coats; for the accommodation out-of-town trade our full line can be seen Monday, Sept. 3, Tuesday, Sept. 4, McAlpin Hotel. Julius L. Goldstein.

COATS.—Silk plush, black, opossum trimmings, guaranteed lining, 48 long, 72 sweep, $9.75. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 plush and broadcloth coats to close out; reasonable prices. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th St. Phone Stuyvesant 3046.

COATS, SUITS.—Exceptional line; wonderful values; see our specials. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COMBS.—Have quantity celluloid, horn, and rubber combs for export. Henry Isaacs, Inc., 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4945.

CREPE DE CHINES, meteors, georgettes, satins, neckwear, silks; all grades, colors; immediate delivery. Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

CREPE DE CHINE, Georgettes and meteors, Altman & Tynan, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

DRESSES.—Serges, satins and crepe meteors, $8.50 to $18.50, stocks for immediate delivery, special assortment of large sizes always on hand. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES, serge, to close out, 50, good style, at a price; must be sold at once; will call with sample if you wish. Telephone Farragut 4097.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serge dresses for immediate delivery, $8 up. Globe Dress and Suit Company, 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Popular price; serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 28d.

DRESSES.—Ladies', junior, serges and silks, for immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES, $3.75, assorted wool and serge; fine styles. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES, assorted samples, satin and serges, to close. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serge, $6.75; big value. Superior, 118 East 28th.

DRESSES, 100 serge and satin, to close, cheap. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges for immediate delivery. Franco-American, 56 West 22d.

FUR.—Sidney Blumenthal's 3-inch strips Hudson seal and Salts nutria for sale. Phone Farragut 292.

GEORGETTE.—Small quantity of Georgette, white and flesh. 9th floor, 3 West 35th St.

GRATILLA.—F. & A., all colors; will exchange reindeer shade. Farragut 2368.

KERSEY.—Metcalf, 9100; Stursberg, Schell black; also vel., $4.82, and soel, 9700. Greeley 4378.

KERSEY AND MELTONS.—30-inch, all shades; phone 4234 Farragut.

MOHAIR.—Pacific, 50 inch, black and navy, white stripe. Kraushar, 158 West 23d.

MOLE.—Blumenthal 50-in., crushed, $4, less 7 per cent., salts esq. in brown, green and taupe, $3.75, less 7 per cent. Greely 4379.

MOTORS.—To close out, 10 single motors and starting boxes. Triple Novelty Co., 499 Broadway.

OXFORD MIXTURES.—8 pieces Juilliard 486 B-3, $1.75. Madison Square 7900.

PEAU DE CYGNES selling below market price; also piece dye satins. W 75 Times.

PLUSH.—H. & H. Basinseal or fancy stripe; Pearson Merc. fancy eclats and slapper, Rollinson sastex and York, cheap. Greeley 4377.

POM-POM.—Have 1 piece American reindeer shade 986 for sale. Farragut 2368.

POPLINS.—Pacific 36 inch, all wool, all colors, at $1.02½ net. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th St.

SALTS.—Peco, plush, velours du Nord, Esquimette plush. Madison Square 3121.

SATEEN.—Quilted lining, all colors; also fancy black venetian. Greely 4376.

SATINS.—Washable; immediate delivery; 36-inch; 100 pieces flesh 70c. net 60 days. Chelsea Silk Works, 303 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 8407.

SATIN.—40 pieces, black and navy, 40 inches wide, fine quality, $1.60 net. Phone 3080 Tremont.

SERGES.—U. S. worsted, 838 navy and black, for immediate delivery; Clark & Dana's broadcloth. Sherman & Shagan, 215 4th Av. Stuyvesant 8335.

SERGES.—For sale, Juilliard's 54289, Garfield 528, Gerra 7008-10453. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway, 3d floor.

SERGES.—French and storm 2828, different qualities, all makes, all colors; right prices. A. Agress & Son, 27 West 26th.

SERGES.—We have on hand quantity 0036 and 9709, below opening price. Chelsea 9866.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 7120; Juilliards 54289; Whitman 99; Garfield 594. Gramercy 3250.

SERGES.—Men's wear serges for sale. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway, 3d floor.

SERGES.—Whitman 99; Silvertone, Holden, and Leonard's. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES, 6301, 4002, black and navy, below mill price. 4787 Gramercy.

SERGE.—Whitman Navy 99 and similar; also 104 green. Chelsea 5822.

SHIRTS. — Have large quantity of general merchandise, including overshirts, underwear, &c. Henry Isaacs, Inc., 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4945.

SILK NETS.—72-inch, all colors; immediate delivery. Herbert B. Lederer Co., 135 5th Av. Gramercy 4190.

SILK SHIRTS, fancy and plain silk, $2.50 up. Queen Costume, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Skirts; wonderful values in black taffetas at $2.97½ and up; also satins and fancies; dresses, taffetas, and satins at $6.75. Lauretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Wonderful values, newest styles, and best assortment in silk taffeta stripes, black and navy; also satins; price $2.50 and up. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SKIRTS. — All-wool French serge, poplin fancies and silk; better kind; close out. Pan-American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st St.

SKIRTS.—Wool and fancy cloth skirts to close, $12 dozen. Ford, 151 West 36th.

SUITS.—American poplin suits, $8.75; also other good numbers. Excello, 127 West 17th St.

VELOURS.—Garfield, taupe, gray, brown, blue, and green; opening price net. Also F. & H. and botany, green and brown. Mandl & Hecht, 37 West 28th St.

VELOURS. — American, 0359-15002-13045-13046-13009, Stevens 6094, assorted colors; Arthur G. Meyers taupe 3018-24; Joel 9700 taupe. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELVETEEN shorts in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9740.

VELVETEENS.—27 inch twill back, all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,239 B'way, 3d floor.

VENETIAN LININGS.—Just received, black English venetians "de luxe," marquise finish, below importation prices. Falk, 185 Madison Av.

Offerings to Buyers

WOOLENS.—11050-15020 at a price; 0810 at opening prices; all shades; ¾ Tibbets, all shades. Gramercy 6647.

WOOLEN YARNS for Red Cross work; dealers supplied. Box 516, Amsterdam.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AGENT.—Would like to act as agent for Buffalo and vicinity; any line; references furnished; established firm. T 29 Times.

SALESMEN wanted; limited compact line of popular priced petticoats; quick sellers only; excellent side line opportunity; 10 per cent. commission; all territories. K 171 Times.

SALESMAN, crackerjack, for Michigan, to sell plush coats from $11.50 up; commission; immediate delivery house. Address P. H., 248 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell suits, skirts, and dresses to out-of-town trade; commission basis only. Milton Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SALESMAN.—For men's mufflers, in all territories, on commission basis. Freeman Novelty Co., 28 West 15th.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—M. Gray Co.; M. Gray, coats, suits; Miss P. Cohen, waists; Continental.

ATHENS, Ga.—Michaels Bros.; M. G. Michaels, hosiery, gloves, furn. goods; 1,150 B'way.

ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; J. McNair, domestics; J. P. Flynn, dress goods, silks; 1,150 B'way.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, women's, children's wear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Julius Gutman & Co.; Miss Ryan, suits; E. J. Gutman, dresses; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, children's headwear, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean, & Hoskins; William McLean, coats, suits, waists; Mrs. E. Dodge, millinery; Miss A. Hendrick, coats, suits; Miss K. Dillon, upholstery goods; Collingwood.

BINGHAMTON—J. Politzer, men's, women's, children's wear; Mrs. J. Politzer, waists, dresses; Breslin.

BINGHAMTON—A. R. Swartz Co.; M. S. Seidler, suits, dresses, skirts; A. R. Swartz, sample suits; 1,133 Broadway.

BINGHAMTON — Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. R. Gardner, laces, ribbons; 212 5th Av.

BIRMINGHAM—Goodall Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, furn. goods; McAlpin.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; H. C. Koch, millinery; E. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; J. Fanning, gloves, underwear, furn. goods; Mr. Crowley, representing; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furn. goods; Imperial.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. P. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss A. Garrity, Miss M. Ryan, women's cloaks; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd Co.; L. Geleid, clothing; 303 5th Av.; Grand.

CINCINNATI.—L. Stix & Co.—J. Gerwin, linings, dress goods; 377 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, general mdse.; Miss B. Vincent, silk, cotton waists; H. Katzenstein, hosiery, gloves; Mrs. Moscowicz, suits; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND — James Co.; Miss S. Cohn, waists; Miss Campbell, underwear; 116 West 32d.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. W. B. Rector, women's misses' apparel; 19 E. 24th.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Bros.; C. F. Gerhardt, linens; R. E. Jackson, underwear, hosiery, and dress sundries; 303 5th Av.

ERIE—D. Golinsky; L. Golinsky, men's, women's furn. goods; Wallick.

GRAND RAPIDS—Grand Rapids Dry Goods Co.; C. W. Sargant, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; Breslin.

HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, suits; 72 Madison Av.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thompson Co.; G. Reardon, coats, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS—J. E. Solomon, men's clothing; 10 Astor Place.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; J. Jacobs, suits; 72 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies', misses', children's furs; 7 West 22d.

LANCASTER—M. Darbin; Mr. Ross, suits, waists; 72 Madison Av.

LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; C. Simmons, millinery; 38 W. 32d.

LITTLE ROCK—E. Less & Co.; E. Less, men's clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.

LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, jobs dresses; 1,182 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; J. R. Ford, silks; 377 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES—Mme. Shonfield, gowns; Vanderbilt.

LOUISVILLE—Sterling Furn. Goods Co.; J. Shapinsky, notions, laces, furn. goods; Imperial.

LOUISVILLE—John C. Lewis Co.; T. H. Reilly, coats, suits; W. D. Eckert, handkerchiefs, gloves; 404 4th Av.

MARION, Ind.—Boston Big Store; E. S. Kinnear, suits; 72 Madison Av.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—H. Bunce Co.; C. W. Cramer, dress goods, silks, coats, suits, waists, corsets, muslin underwear; 410 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. R. Collins, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE — Blumenfeld, Locher Co.; Miss K. Laubenheimer, millinery; 640 B'way.

NEW BEDFORD — Vogue Shop; Miss M. Cummings, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; Martinique.

NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford Dry Goods Co.; B. T. Shuman, coats, suits, waists; 410 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Imperial Mfg. Co.; A. Mayer, piece goods; Murray Hill.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; A. P. Mengelle, hosiery, furn. goods; 19 E. 26th.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks, linens; 1,133 B'way.

OMAHA — Burgess, Nash Co.; E. A. Weathers, toys, sporting goods; 1,133 B'way.

PADUCAH—C. H. Ricke & Sons; L. M. Ricke, Jr., hosiery, gloves, notions, furn. goods; 60 Worth.

PITTSBURGH—A. A. Wolk & Co.; L. Cohen, Spring suits; 303 5th Av.; Room 910.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss M. L. Carlos, women's blouses, girls' coats, dresses; 230 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY.—Davidson Bros. Co.—L. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; T. J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Evans, dress, wash goods; C. Waddles, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Sons; H. A. Friedman, coats, suits; 1,193 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co

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645 West End Ave., Southwest Corner 92d St.
5 & 6 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

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Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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411 West End Ave., Southwest corner 80th St.
7 to 10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
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561 West 141st St., Northeast Cor. Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
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Corner Apartments.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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Near 97th St.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,100 & $1,200.

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90 Morningside Drive, 119th to 120th St.
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7 Rooms & Bath.
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250 West 94th St., Southwest Corner Broadway.
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Overlooking the Park
Light on all sides
Suites of 12 rooms, 4 baths
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Corner of Amsterdam Ave.
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(Between Amsterdam Ave. & Broadway)
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High-Class Elevator Apartments.
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Choice apartments; central location; large rooms with bath; and maid's services. Moderate rentals.
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$1,400 to $1,500.
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All southern exposure.
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$1,000 to $1,500
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IT IS ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, having had a proven test. Fire originated from spontaneous combustion while tenant was absent. Everything combustible in the apartment was consumed by the fire, but the fire did not go beyond that apartment.

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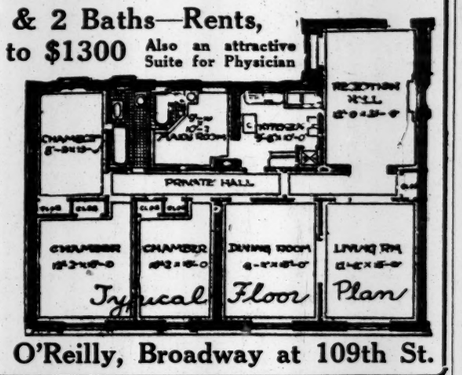

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5-6-7 Rooms, 2 and 3 baths
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Exclusive—
Distinctively Attractive.
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2 and 3 room kitchenette apartment and bath.
Agent on Premises

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RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
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New, Modern, Up-to-Date Apartments,
3 & 4 ROOMS.
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2 ROOMS AND BATH $480 to $800
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11-Story, Fireproof Building
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10-Story, Modern Building
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Single and Duplex Studios. Semi-Housekeeping.
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Absolutely Fireproof—Every Modern Improvement

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2 eight-story buildings. 2 blocks from Subway Station. Modern up-to-date fireproof house.
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$1,550 to $1,750.

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Nearing Completion.
APARTMENTS OF
4 & 5 ROOMS,
$1,450 to $2,100.
One physician's office, 4 rooms, including tiled operating room and laboratory.
One Two-Room, Non-Housekeeping Apt.
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$1,500 TO $2,200.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.
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Every Room Flooded with Sunshine, Brightness and Cheer

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A New, Magnificent 14-Story Structure
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REASONABLE RENTS
Also a few apartments of
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Delightful 7-room apartment, parlor floor, suitable for physician, large rooms, all modern improvements, to rent for $1,500; centrally located. Apply on premises.

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6 TO 10 ROOMS, MODERATE RENTS.
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6 rooms and bath.....$1,800

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3 and 4 rooms and bath, $750—$1,400

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3 and 5 rooms, bath, large studios . . . $1,500—$2,500

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7 and 8 rooms and bath. $1,800—$1,850

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9 rooms and 2 baths..$1,800

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8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,500—$1,800

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11 East 68th Street
12 rooms and 4 baths. $6,000

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4 rooms and bath....$1,000

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7 and 8 rooms, 3 baths $2,200—$3,500

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Doctors' Offices, 4 and 6 rooms, bath. $1,200—$1,500

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550 Park Avenue
12 and 14 rooms, 3 and 4 baths .....$4,500—$8,000

565 Park Avenue
6 rooms and 2 baths..$2,300

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3, 4, 7 and 8 rooms, baths, $1,400—$4,000
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7 rooms and 2 and 3 baths, $1,800—$3,000

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7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,400—$1,750

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3 rooms and bath...$1,700

44 Gramercy Park (21st St.)
2 and 3 rooms and bath, $1,300—$1,700

47 East 57th Street
3 rooms and bath....$1,200
Doctors' offices and apartments.

510 Park Avenue
2 rooms and bath, $1,100—$1,200

116 West 59th Street
2 and 3 rooms, bath, $1,000—$2,700

65 West 68th Street
2 rooms, bath....$570—$840

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2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath, $720—$1,800

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All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
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All Outside, Sunny Rooms.
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Craftsman All Year Home. Overlooking Picturesque Lakes.

Grounds 100 x 200 ft.
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Has 9 beautiful rooms and three tiled baths, hexagonal dining room, Craftsman interior. The living room is done in hardwood panelling, is 28 feet long, with cosey open fireplace. It has everything for comfort and convenience—just such a home as you would build for yourself. Has every convenience, parquet floors, steam heat, electric light, laundry in basement. Call or 'phone for particulars. Tel. 1521—Cort.

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House, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; half hour from Pennsylvania Station; also several building plots can be bought on very easy terms; will build at request. Address Chance, Box 72 Times.

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Colonial home. Lot 75x122 (more ground adjoining). Spacious veranda, large living room, fireplace; central hall; three rooms, two baths, second floor; two rooms and bath on third floor. Owner very anxious to sell. Has offer to rent for $1,500.00. Carrying charges amount to $75.00 per month. Only $1,500.00 cash required to buy. Price, Fourteen Thousand Five Hundred Dollars. COOLEY REALTY COMPANY, 39 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon. Phones 3400-3401.

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$30 Lots

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SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE.....$9,000
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Handsome 5-room bungalow; block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; connecting bath with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot, lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley; easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 290 Times Downtown.

Cosy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality, stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cosy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

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Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath, porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 233 Times Downtown.

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30 MINUTES FROM N. Y.,
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Bargain, $6,500, very easy terms; delightful country home; large grounds, with fine old shade trees; high in healthy mountains; 9 rooms, open fireplace, 2 baths, pantry, central hall; very large living room, with walls panelled in hardwood; fine billiard room; huge verandas, upper balcony; electricity; all city conveniences; 49 minutes to city; steam heat; near station, schools, country club, fine lake. Address Owner, Box 460 Times Downtown.

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LONG & MILLER,
Telephone 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

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Farm of Great Merit at Low Cost.—186 acres on State road, near town, on 2 railroads; main and tenant houses, practical barns; gushing spring piped to buildings; rare shade, river front; the farm yields big crops of corn, potatoes, &c., and is one of the best buys in Connecticut at $6,800. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

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Sale, farm 138 acres, good buildings, wood, water, fruit, ice pond, $15,000; 40 acres, $12,000; 30 acres, $12,000; 21 acres, $10,000; other properties; 1 acre, $2,500. Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

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$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, Box 235 Times Downtown.

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2-ACRE FARM—Commuting distance. Elevation, superb view; house, 7 rooms, improvements, stable-garage, poultry house, fruit, garden; delightful opportunity; $5,500. S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Ridgewood, N. J. Rector 7718. Tel. 555.

REAL ESTATE.

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74th St., 253 West. — Three-story, 20-foot dwelling, rent or sell. Inquire of your broker or F. J. Whiton, 95 Laberty St.

For Sale.—Private house, four story, fifteen magnificent rooms; six beautiful bathrooms; $35,000. 62 West 51st St.

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Ogden Av., 1,029, (near 165th St.)—House to let or for sale; has been occupied by a doctor, with established practice, for 10 years; house and garage in good condition. Phone 9847 Barclay.

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All or part of desirable, light office, 1,100 square feet, first floor, facing 42d St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; elevator service; will partition to suit tenant; rent reasonable. Frants Dremier, Distributing Co., 119 West 42d St.

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2,500 Square Feet,
Modern building; reasonable rent. 106 E. 19th.

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At 404 4th Av., (ninth floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

Furnished space in light office; telephone and services. Cleary, 25 West 42d.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—Large store. Inquire 460 Bryant.

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Wanted, ground floor, suitable for storing motor trucks, 50x100. Fitzgerald, 1,775 Broadway. Phone 8437 Columbus.

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Unfurnished.

93D, 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement; three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent, $2,500. Caretaker.

Elegant house to rent, 72 West 92d, $1,600 per annum. R. S. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

52D ST., 246 WEST.—Private house; 17 rooms; all improvements; $2,100.

87TH ST., 39 EAST.—Private house; electric light; all improvements; $1,200.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.
Beautiful home, ten rooms, two baths; inspection from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. 303 West 103d St.

22d St., 158 East.—4-story private house, suitable for furnished rooms; 17 rooms and bath; rent $1,200.
FOLSOM BROS., 127 East 34th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, with meals, $25 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge.

35TH, 20 EAST, (Near Madison.)—Choice 2 large rooms, bath; electricity; select private house; $75 month; business women.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; one block from subway; $12.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Sentoh, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

PARK AV., (in 70s.)—Corner apartment; 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, sixth floor. Telephone 9 to 5, week days, Bryant 585.

TO RENT, furnished, for season or year, an attractive modern 6 room, 2 baths apartment. Telephone 6904 Lenox.

Furnished—West Side.

37TH, West of 5th Av.—2 rooms and bath, charmingly furnished. Telephone Riverside 1943.

43D ST., 241 WEST.—1 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenettes, thoroughly furnished, $45 to $65 monthly; $12 up weekly.

45TH, 341-347 WEST, (a step from Broadway.)—Just completed, elevator fireproof building, unusually furnished, housekeeping apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6235.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Completely furnished bachelor apartments, two and three rooms and bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $70 to $90 monthly.

50TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

57TH, 58 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; piano; immediate; references. Williams.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; suitable doctor or dentist; convenient; references.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Apartment, 1 large room, private bath; electricity; reference; private house.

72D, 156 WEST.—Apartments, season or year. E. K. Van Winkle.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Luxurious, high-class apartments; two-four rooms, two baths.

77TH ST., 44 WEST.—Attractive suite, large rooms, bedrooms all having southern exposure, large living room overlooking park; unusual appointments and decorations; handsomely furnished; modern fireproof building. Apply to Superintendent.

79TH, 172 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, 8 rooms, linen, silver, complete, Sept. 15; one year, reasonable. Schuyler 8844.

80TH, 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)—1, 2, 3-room apartments; beautifully furnished, electricity, continuous hot water; meals optional.

80TH, 171 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike four-room apartment, electricity, shower, $45. Pryer.

82D, 316 WEST.—Suites of two, three rooms, single rooms, with board.

97TH, 316 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Seven rooms, comfortably furnished. Apartment 1A.

104TH ST., 245, (corner Broadway.)—8 rooms, substantially furnished, four-side exposure, clean; electricity; good service. Riverside 8221. Beidler.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Extraordinary apartments of 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms; furnished with rare taste and care; complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

118TH, 815 WEST, (Georgette Court.)—Finely furnished four front, outside rooms; piano; $60; near elevated, surface, subway. Apt. 4.

118TH, 530 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE STUDIO APARTMENT, 5 ROOMS, BATH; STEINWAY GRAND. APT. 5B.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room apartment, kitchen privileges, or sublet; complete attractive 7-room apartment; elevator. Reynolds.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; 5 rooms, bath, $52 month.

143D ST., 500 WEST.—Six rooms, completely furnished; piano, elevator. Sherzer, Audubon 1180.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartment; southern exposure; river view; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 129 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

A SEVEN-ROOM front, outside, corner apartment, bath, extra lavatory; maid's toilet; modern elevator building; completely furnished; to responsible party, six months or longer; $200 month; exceptional opportunity; seen by appointment. Phone Lenox 2623. E 189 Times.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4-room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L;" must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. Bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

Attractive apartments; large rooms; outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, desirable locations; short, long leases; $60-$600. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d. Vanderbilt 4416.

CLAREMONT AV., (122d St.)—5, 7, 8 rooms; Hudson view; artistic, antique furnishings; Oriental rugs; reasonable. Wells.

CLAREMONT AV., (122d St.)—5, 7, 8 rooms; Hudson view; artistic antique furnishings, Oriental rugs; reasonable. Wells.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th. Schuy. 8522.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS. Choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Now is the time to secure a furnished apartment for Winter season or longer; let us know your requirements. Slawson & Hobbs, Fur. Apt. Department, 162 West 72d St.

PERSONALLY inspected Furnished Apartments. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 W. 72d. Col. 5565.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Corner apartment, outside rooms, 2 baths; southern exposure; $200. Apt. 5G.

WELL-FURNISHED apartment, six or seven rooms, from beginning October; convenient to 42d St. K 72 Times.

Unfurnished—East Side.

AT 125-127 EAST 24TH ST.
Handsome apartment, eight rooms and baths, modern improvements; near elevated and subway; rent, $95. Apply on premises.

28TH, 32 EAST.—Skylight studio apartment; rent $60.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; $45 and $55 monthly. Apply superintendent.

70TH, 210 EAST.—Five and six light rooms, hot water, electricity, baths, $25, $27.

87TH ST., 51 EAST.—6 rooms, steam heat, electric light, all improvements.

DOCTOR'S office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; also the privilege of hotel physician. Hotel Lenori, Madison Av. and 65th St.

HIGHEST class residential section; convenient Lexington Av. subway express, 86th St. crosstown cars, 5th Av. buses.
1,182 AND 1,186 MADISON AV., (87TH ST.)
Six, seven, eight rooms, bath, $65 to $100.
53-59 EAST 86TH ST.
Seven rooms and bath, $40 to $75.
PAPAE & CO., 1,186 Madison Av., cor. 87th.

HOE AV., 1,057, THE BELNORD.—To lease, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8 room apartments in highgrade fireproof elevator building, with all modern improvements; all-night service; rent from $400 to $960 per annum. Agent, on premises.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,275.—6 rooms, steam heat, electric light, all improvements.

MADISON AV., 926, (East 73d.)—Two-three rooms, all modern; rents $45-$65.

PARK AV., 823, (adjoining corner 76th.)—Duplex apartments, 12 and 13 rooms, 4 and 5 baths. Rents, $4,000, $5,500.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

PARK AV., 933.—5 rooms, steam heat, improvements.

PARK AV., 945.—6 rooms, steam heat, improvements.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting Agent premises daily & Sunday.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

77TH ST., 44 WEST.
Eight rooms and three baths, second and eleventh floors; near Central Park and facing Manhattan Square; living room 18x25; all bedrooms face south; high-class fireproof building. Apply to superintendent.

66TH ST., 42 WEST.
SIX LARGE LIGHT ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER; $30-$33.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $50-$95.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
Five, six, seven rooms, two and three baths, $1,400 to $2,200.

87TH ST., 61 WEST.
7 LARGE ROOMS; ADULTS ONLY; $65 PER MONTH.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 BROADWAY. TEL. 7475 CORTLANDT.

90TH, 62 EAST.—Six rooms; elevator; electricity; car, elevated convenient; $58.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Beautiful elevator apartments, white enamel; 4 and 6 large rooms and bath, $40-$60.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; outside apartment; 6 rooms, bath; $55 rent.

130TH, 202 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms, one ground floor, $45 up.

136TH ST., 615 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—A few very convenient apartments in modern house; telephone, electricity, hall service, drying rooms, all improvements; six rooms, $47.50 and $50; five rooms, $38 and $36.50; four rooms, $32 and $34; 1 block to subway or bus line.

CENTRAL PARK WEST
AT 92D STREET.
THE TURIN.
PHYSICIAN'S APT., 1ST FLOOR, $900.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,900.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.
TELEPHONE 7475 CORTLANDT.

CORNER 7TH AV., 111TH ST.
Elevator apartments at park entrance; seven and eight large rooms, $75-$90. Apply 200 West 111th St.

EIGHTH AV., CORNER 131ST.
Seven large rooms, steam heat, hot water, and improvements, $30, $34. Janitor, 273 West 131st.

EIGHTY-NINTH STREET,
174 AND 176 WEST.
5 light rooms, bath, modern, central location; rent $39; lease required.

HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments to lease, 4-8 rooms, rent reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 404, (3d floor south.)—Sublet very desirable apartment; 10 rooms, 3 baths; foyer hall; 4 master bedrooms; all large, light rooms; rent $2,650.

THE CLARWIN, 651 West 169th St., cor. Fort Washington.—Something new in modern elevator housekeeping apartments; 4 rooms and bath, (large living room, 2 bedrooms, and kitchen;) hardwood floors, enameled woodwork; prefer small American family; references required.

TRINITY TERRACE, Broadway, Corner 152d.—Few 6-7 outside elevator apartments; owner's management; exceptional service; reasonable; all improvements.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41.—Apartment studios; 2 rooms and bath; electricity.

EIGHT ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
$1,400 to $1,500 per annum.
Apply on premises.
306 West 99th St.

Brooklyn.

236-260 GATES AVENUE.
Franklin Court, Gates Arms; modern, up-to-minute homes, under direct management of owner; 4, 5, 6 rooms; all light; $35 to $50; Superintendent on premises, or Vanedry Corporation, 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 732.

HIGH-CLASS apartments, one minute Newkirk Av. express station; every conceivable improvement; hallboy and telephone service, night and day; 3, 4, 5 room suites; rents $32-$55. Foster Av., corner East 16th St., Flatbush. Telephone 3400 Kenmore.

Studio apartment; electric light, steam heat, janitor on premises; kitchenette and bath; north light. Apply caretaker, 64 Poplar Street, Brooklyn Heights Studios.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

We have clients now seeking high-class furnished apartments, 8 to 12 rooms, for Winter season and longer; if you wish to rent yours send us full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., Furnished Apartment Department.

LIST your apartments now; clients waiting. Acme Leasing Co., Renting Specialists, 505 5th Av., at 42d St., (Murray Hill 709.)

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished, select clientele. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—All sizes, locations, rentals. Elite Renting Co., 25 West 42d.

LIST YOUR APARTMENTS. Katherine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

Unfurnished.

SMALL, unfurnished apartment; open fireplace; kitchen or kitchenette. Lewis, 616 West 116th St.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, bath, and kitchenette; near subway or 8th Av. "L" station. N 321 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized steam-heated room; private house.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished large and small rooms, private baths; electricity; park privileges; all outside rooms; references.

30TH, (161 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $7 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly up; front room with bath, $12 weekly; women only.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Exceptionally large, well furnished room; private bath; telephone; select.

31ST, 114 EAST.—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity; twin beds; apartments.

31ST, 108 EAST.—Double rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; select, private house.

37TH, 18 EAST.—Attractive rooms; telephone; central location; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Desirable large room, with, without bath, also single room; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors' suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

58TH, 506 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room, kitchenette; exclusive neighborhood; phone.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, private baths; electricity; select surroundings; telephone.

68TH, 212 EAST.—Nicely furnished large room, all conveniences; breakfast if desired.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LAFAYETTE ST., 405.—Furnished rooms to let, with all modern improvements, with Russian and Turkish baths; near Astor Place subway station. 2,615 Spring.

LEXINGTON AV., 791, (61st and 62d.)—One room, private bath, $45 monthly; 2 rooms, private bath, $55; electric light; non-housekeeping. Call after 10 A. M.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Rooms, large, small, furnished, unfurnished; room with bath.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

344TH. 600 WEST.—Riverview; $7 and $8; convenient location; evenings. Turner.

187TH. 540 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Cool, attractive room, adjoining bath; no other roomers.

162D. 556 WEST.—Large and small rooms in private house; references.

BROADWAY, (103d.)—Phone Riverside 8990. Large outside rooms; every modern comfort; references.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)
In charming apartment, delightful outside room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

REAL HOME FOR BACHELORS; valet service, elegantly furnished private home, table of bountiful excellence, traveling facilities unsurpassed, individual attention and service, quiet, refined, homelike environment, every modern convenience; high class in every detail. Write for appointment, B Hamburger, 249 West 102d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Large beautiful room overlooking Hudson; private bath, kitchen. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Single, en suite, overlooking Hudson, suitable couple, gentlemen. Meek, Apartment 32.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—In well conducted, refined home, handsome suite, single room; running water; reasonable. Apt. 62.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 533.—Beautiful large front room, one flight up; electricity; every convenience.

WEST END, 672, (93d.)—Attractive suite, bath, large room, running water, or bath; also single room. Riverside 9942.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable rooms, large or small; gentlemen; references.

WEST END AV., 896.—Delightful front, $9; also connecting rooms. Phone 5893 River.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath; facing park; $10, $8, $6.

Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHOM ST., 20.—Furnished rooms; large, small; running water, telephone; convenient subway.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 794.—One, two rooms, private bath; maid service; moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE COLLEGE STUDENT desires room in good, private family; above West 106d St. Z 321 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH. 14 EAST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; references.

58TH. 156 EAST.—Pleasant room; good wholesome meals.

61ST. 151 EAST.—ROOMS WITH ALL CONVENIENCES; PHONE.

A woman of culture, highest standing, will receive and chaperone young woman desiring to enter private home in New York; terms $200 month. Address Exclusive, Box E 187 Times.

A private family in modern apartment, east side, will receive one gentleman seeking comfort and exclusiveness; terms $100 monthly. Address Permanent, E 188 Times.

HOTEL PUTNEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly up.

LEXINGTON Av., 342, (39th.)—Select residence; single, double rooms, $9 to $12.

57UYVESANT PARK, 210 East 15th.—Double and single rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout; private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16TH. 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH. 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

54TH. 54 WEST. High-class accommodations and board; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.
Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

58TH. 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

68TH. 38 WEST.—Suit particular people; rooms with private bath; Southern cooking; also parlor floor; private entrance; steam, electricity.

73D. 302 WEST.—Comfortable Winter home; large and small rooms; best location; references.

75TH. 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Rooms, baths; hot water supply; unsurpassed location; references.

75TH. 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH. 105 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; references

76TH. 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

76TH. 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent table.

77TH. 112 WEST.—Attractive large, medium, small rooms; convenient transportations, parks, Museum Natural History; private, homelike; meals optional.

77TH. 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; steam, electricity; excellent table; reference.

77TH. 266 WEST.—Moving to 228 West 72d; steam heat, electricity, elevator.

78TH. 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; steam, electricity.

79TH. 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; sea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.
Rooms, with board, for permanent persons.

80TH. 123 WEST, THE GEORGIAN.—1-2-3-room apartments, comfortably furnished; electricity, continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; references.

82D. 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D. 11 WEST.—Large room, board; table guests; parlor dining; electricity; references.

83D. 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

84TH. 53 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent meals; Jewish.

84TH. 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, en suite, singly; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

84TH. 53 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; excellent table; Jewish.

86TH. 139 WEST.—Few attractive rooms, single, en suite; private baths; electricity; excellent table; reference required; Southern family.

86TH. 114 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; suitable for gentleman appreciating fine home.

87TH. 138 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, conveniences, excellent board. Schuyler 5441.

86TH. 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms, unusually good table, homelike atmosphere.

89TH. 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate new people; excellent table. Stajer.

92D. 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Private family, front rooms, breakfast, dinner; $12.

93D. 21 WEST.—Lovely rooms, Park, "L," French cuisine, table guests, reference.

94TH. 38 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable couple; two gentlemen; excellent board. Strauss.

94TH. 50.—32 rooms, 16 on one floor; four-poster beds, mahogany furnishings; single rooms, $15; suites, $40 couple. Smith.

94TH. 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, excellent board, parlor dining; table guests; telephone.

95TH. 151 WEST.—Double rooms, private bath; electricity; English family. Telephone 2511 River.

95TH. 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Attractive large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; table board.

102D 249 WEST.—Refined private home will open for select guests; table of bountiful excellence; individual service and attention; only high-class patronage solicited; write for appointment, B. Hamburger.

102D. 305 WEST, (West End, Riverside.)—1, 2 exceptionally furnished large rooms, private bath; owner's private residence; references exchanged.

107TH. 822 WEST, (Bet. Riverside-Broadway.—Luxurious modern residence; spacious suite, 3 rooms, bath; handsomely furnished, attractive smaller rooms; really exceptional table; moderate terms.

107TH. 319 WEST.—A beautiful home in private house; one floor from Riverside; every convenience; excellent table.

118TH. 550 WEST.—Suite, two rooms, private bath; also small room; excellent cuisine.

116TH. 851 WEST, (Corner of Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia"; Christian home; pleasant rooms and board. $8 up. 4021 Morning.

120TH. 449 WEST.—Large double rooms, with without private bath; private house; excellent Jewish table. Boody. Morningside 2138.

126TH. 162 WEST.—Suites with private bath, telephone; convenient subway, "L"; excellent cuisine.

127TH. 174 WEST, Corner 7th Av., (The Norwood.)—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient car.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

152D, 592 WEST.—Private family; one or two large rooms; private bath.

227TH, (Arlington Av., Spuyten Duyvil.)—High, healthy, parklike locality; 24 minutes Grand Central; Subway convenient. Lesley. Tel. Kingsbridge 104.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—Mrs. Ida Marks is now booking rooms, with bath, single or en suite, newly furnished; palatial mansion; gorgeous; foyer, parlors, conservatory, roof garden, elevator.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; just opened; extra large rooms, 7 bathrooms; meals optional; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent board; Winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, floors, suites, excellent board; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined American Jewish lady desires room and board in private family for herself and girl of 9, between 75th and 90th Sts., on west side. Mrs. Jacobs, 251 West 76th St.

YOUNG MAN wants large room and board; Times Square to 110th; running water; wardrobe; $12 week. W 70 Times.

Board wanted; father and two young daughters; (Jewish.) F. W., 234 Times Downtown.

Single room, board; not exceed $35 a month; give particulars. Bachelor, T 80 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

Enjoy September Ulster County farm. Arrangements 309 West 40th. Phone 34 Bryant.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers. Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail, Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48-45 South Walnut St.,
East Orange, N. J.
Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms;
Thirty minutes from Broadway.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $20 to $30.
Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $13 to $17.
Parlor, bedroom, and private bath with table board for two, $31 to $39.
All rooms handsomely furnished; special reduction to permanent guests.

Country Board Wanted.

COUPLE, with infant and child, wish board for Winter, commuting distance; private family preferred. 470 Convent Av., Apt. 35, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 57TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT; OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY.
MERCER "22-70," Sport Model.
1915 CADILLAC TOURING, $850.
1916 FRANKLIN LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHALMERS "6-22."
1917 CHEVROLET TOURING.
1916 KISSEL KAR; Victoria Brougham.
BEAUTIFUL 1916 COUPE, LIGHT "6."
1916 BUICK LITTLE "6."
1916 OVERLAND TOURING; Wire Wheels.
1916 REO TOURING.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER.
1916 DANIELS "8."
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," 7-pass. Tour.
1916 CADILLAC "8."
1916 OLDSMOBILE, Baby "4."
1916 KISSEL KAR.
BRAND-NEW SAXON ROADSTER.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 57TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE SALE!
1917 Buick Little-6 Touring. Like new.
1917 Dodge 5-pass. touring.
1917 Overland "Model 90" Roadster.
1916 Packard Twin-6 Roadster.
1916 Packard Twin-6 Touring 7 pass.
1916 Packard Twin-6 Town Car.
1916 Hudson Super-6 Sedan, wire wheels.
1916 Stutz 6-passenger, wire wheels, Westinghouse shock absorbers.
1916 Chandler Limousine, like new.
Lancia 5-passenger touring.
Abbott Roadster.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,648-1,650 Broadway. Phone Circle 8249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sunday and evenings.

A SELECT LIST.
STUTZ 1917 16-"VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
FIAT "18" Town Car, latest importation.
WHITE 1916 SPECIAL COUPE.
MERCER 1913 TOURING.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, Cor. 54th.
AT PRICES THAT ARE RIGHT.

1917 Overland Country Club.
1916 Overland "Model 75" Touring.
1916 Willys-Knight "Model 84" Roadster.

CARS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
BROADWAY AT 50TH ST.

CADILLAC.—$450, beautiful, nearly new, late model Cadillac Touring Car; has self starter, electric lights, Warner speedometer, pump, shock absorbers, extra tire, tube, chains, tools, &c.; full standard equipment; many extras; greatest bargain in New York. Private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

CADILLAC.—1917, seven-passenger touring, run 3,200 miles; will sell cheap. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

CADILLAC Limousine; latest type; 8-cylinder; perfect condition; very cheap; call at palace shop, 57 Sheffield Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLACS, 1917, Touring, Landaulet, Victoria, and Sedan. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan, 1917 Roadster, 1917 Cadillac Touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

DODGE 1916 touring, excellent condition; price $500. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morningside 9367.

FIAT.—A 1915 FOREIGN TOURING. Beautiful 7-passenger; cannot tell from new; 55 horse power; electric self-starter, lights, slip covers; cost $5,000; condition guaranteed. 160 West 55th St.

LANCIA, 1916 SPORTING, 4-PASS. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LIBERTY 1917 Town Car. Use Liberty 1917 Touring. Schoonmaker-Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

MERCER 1918 touring, thoroughly overhauled, absolutely perfect condition; wire wheels; self starter; must sacrifice. Harkins, 1,704 Broadway.

MERCER 1916 Runabout; 1916 Mercer Touring Car; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1918 Raceabout, electric equipment; very reasonable. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD runabout, 30 horse, fast, excellent condition, 4 passengers; equipment; full set Fisk tires, electric lights, limousine top; $200. car may be seen at Arthur's Garage, B'way and 185th St. Phone Mr. Carpenter, St. Nicholas 9010, 662 West 191st St.

PACKARD TWIN-6 SPECIAL TOURING. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW.
MODEL C, 3 LIMOUSINE.
MODEL C, 3 TOURING.
MODEL C, 4 LANDAULET.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4337.

PIERCE-ARROW, seven-passenger limousine, 1914 model, 48 horse power, in good running order; owner obliged to leave country; submit offer. 8 East Irving St., Chevy Chase, Maryland. Telephone Clere. 976.

ROLLS-ROYCE Landau Brougham; condition excellent; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1917, light four, 5-passenger touring, painted Brewster green and black; yellow wheels; sold with new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 415 West 55th St. Tel. 7600 Columbus.

STEARNS Silent Knight five-passenger touring; good as new; fully equipped; two extra tires; will sacrifice for $600; original cost $3,700. 507 5th Av., Room 501.

STUDEBAKER 1916, 4-cylinder, 3-passenger Cabriolet; run 4,000 miles; extra tires; will sacrifice. Harlem 1631. Apt. 4C.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog; 1916 Bulldog Special; 1917 Speedster. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1917 and 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

TIRES.—Some new A1 tires for sale; size 32 by 4 and 34 by 4; no dealers. Smith, 320 East 239th St.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS "6" SPORTING BOAT BODY. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WINTON 6, 1914 model; electric lights, self-starter, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD LIMOUSINE FOR HIRE.
SIX CYLINDER. LIKE NEW.
SPECIAL MONTHLY RATES.
TELEPHONE BRYANT 2760.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St, Madison Square 886.

Automobiles Wanted.

FULL VAN BODY wanted, good condition, for three-ton truck; state particulars, price. 138 Logan Av., Jersey City.

CADILLAC wanted, 1917, four-passenger Victoria convertible roadster. K 84 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART SCHOOL. Booklet 1 explains WHY our AUTO course is BEST. Inspect our methods and be convinced. Ladies' and MERCER "22-70," Sport Model. gentlemen's classes. 225 W. 57th St. classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON SCHOOL Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50th St. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 902 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, trial balances, controlling accounts; statements; $25. E 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typist, 3 years' experience; high school graduate; $12. N 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable, take charge books; controlling accounts; reasonable salary. W 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent take full charge double entry set; knowledge of stenography. S 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—5 years' experience; take charge; $18. M. S., L 57 Times.

COMPANION to lady or chaperon in girls' school; refined young woman, (30,) with little girl wishes position; best of references. Box Z 283 Times Annex.

DESIGNER. — Lady, graduate designing school, wishes position as assistant designer on ladies' evening and afternoon dresses. W 73 Times.

REFINED FRENCH LADY, high school graduate, weary of struggle against the most bitter destiny, asks who would procure her a position where she could largely earn her living and that of her two charming little girls. Z 338 Times Annex.

SECRETARIAL STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, 15 years in one position, refined young woman, 32, possessing executive ability, initiative, tact, and intelligence, seeks responsible connections; references. L 55 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, capable assuming responsibility; educated; knowledge French. S 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — First-class, thoroughly experienced, accustomed technical dictation, transcribes notes accurately and handles correspondence intelligently. S 387 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Refined young high school graduate, capable handling correspondence with minimum dictation; references, experience; salary $16. S. L., 1,112 Jackson Av. Phone Intervale 5563.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, wishes part time work, day and evening, preferably Bronx; typewriter home. 2,096 Washington Av.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, high school graduate, excellent grammarian and speller; refined; reference; salary, $18-$20. E. R., 894 1st St., Brooklyn. South 4744.

STENOGRAPHER, 12 years' experience, knowing English, French, Spanish, German, desires permanent position; salary $30 a week. F 40 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — College graduate, experienced in office routine, executive ability, ambitious, desires opening with real "opportunity." S 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly familiar with all office details; 9 years' practical business experience; best reference. F 487 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; two years' experience; rapid, conscientious. M. C., 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; two years' experience; no bookkeeping. Daisy Goldstein, 183 East 93d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; efficient; desires permanent position; salary $18. N 309 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, "right-hand man" — desires position of responsibility; $25. E 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; rapid worker; American; reference; $15. S 389 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — 4 years' experience; commercial, initiative; $14. S 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—5 years' experience office details; $18. M. S., L 56 Times.

TRANSLATIONS.—French-English, English-French; literary or business; stenographic work. S 187 Times.

TYPIST, experienced; some stenography; clerical position; $15. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG LADY, from Central America, speaking Spanish and English fluently, also some French, typist and stenographer, good plain handwriting, would like position in New York City. Answer by mail, care Miss Rogers, 2,880 Broadway, or Telephone 3903 Morningside.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 50th. Phone Columbus 5622. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, chambermaids; references. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d. Columbus 3129.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housewokers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, (C. P. A.,) employed during day, desires evening work; thoroughly conversant with banking, foreign exchange, professional and industrial accounting. W 70 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 4786.

A GENTLEMAN seeks position as companion, secretary, private tutor; college graduate; willing to supervise home; highest credentials. N. J., 62 West 84th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AN EXPERIENCED and competent correspondent and "direct mail" salesman desires a position in sales department of progressive firm; have had ten years' experience with large concerns; capable of taking charge; 29; married; exempt from military service; out-of-town firms considered. M. G., 182 8th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A STRICTLY high-grade Christian business man, 40, American, seeks appointment where energy, tact, and administrative ability are required; thoroughly proficient in office management, accountancy, auditing, banking, and credits; will take small interest if desired; integrity and qualifications will bear surety company investigation; also highest testimonials. T. R., 9 South William St.

BOOKKEEPER—Systematic, accurate, educated; detail of profit and loss account showing earnings of separate units or departments; office routine, banking, correspondence; experience here and abroad; $30 per week. S 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (25;) 8 years' thorough experience, all methods; trial balance, &c.; capable correspondent, collector, and office man; exempt from draft; salary $25. F 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, many years' experience systematizing, financial statements; conscientious, hard worker; wants chance to advance. N 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) long experience as accountant and office manager, wishes position requiring responsible and capable man. W 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, exempt; controlling accounts, trial balance. Z. S., 2,960 8d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, correspondent, thoroughly experienced, desires responsible position. T 245 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, thoroughly experienced, reliable, capable assistant to executive; $22. N 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22; double entry; controlling accounts; reference; draft exempt; $20. S 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Spanish correspondent, expert, desires work during evening. W 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (19;) experienced; highest credentials; payroll. W 82 Times.

CARPENTER, American, temperate, desires steady position; best references. Randall, 115 West 128th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young colored man, married, desires position, either private or commercial; several years' experience; understands all makes; expert mechanic; can furnish best of references. Raymond Mathews, care of Baker, 151-3 West 143d St.

CHAUFFEUR, 42; 15 years on two jobs; married; of good habits. Address SS, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, (31;) 10 years' experience; expert mechanic; careful driver; total abstainer; go anywhere; best references. W 81 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, Swiss, wishes position private family; first class mechanic; references. Lenox 4165.

CHAUFFEUR, useful, careful driver; good references. T. S. Carlson, 130 West 123d.

CORRESPONDENT, office assistant, desires position with growing organization where ability will gain promotion; can be great relief to busy executive; salary $18. E 173 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Twelve years' experience gasoline engine and automobile designing. W 45 Times.

DRAFTSMAN. — Engineering, drafting done on short notice; accurate; low price. T 25 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, technical graduate; eight years' experience here and abroad operating construction, maintenance, designing, laboratory research work with railway and manufacturing company; available immediately. Box 19, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Young linguist and writer, with commercial and diplomatic experience, to assist head of industrial corporation; highest credentials. V. A., 27 Times.

GRADUATE, university, with 2 years' business and three years' teaching experience, wants work where diligence counts. B 145 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.
High-grade man; general accountant, cost accountant; $3,000. W 27 Times.

PHYSICIAN, New York license, hospital experience, desires position. E 129 Times.

PRODUCTION CLERK, familiar with automobile, cost accounting, employed, desires change. W 64 Times.

PURCHASING AGENT, (28,) now employed, desires advantageous connection with those appreciating efficient services of earnest, conscientious worker; in present position five years. T 223 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, TRAVELING.
Having long years experience celluloid goods with established trade, jobbing and department stores, Pacific Coast and Middle West. S 189 Times.

SALESMAN wants agency for big selling line to jobbers, department stores; notions preferred; territory, Pittsburgh to Kansas City; drawing account against commission. V 196 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, millinery, experienced, city. Louis M. Goodman, 970 Union Av., Bronx.

SECRETARY, manager, (32,) thoroughly experienced; American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, executive. W 21 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK—One who understands the routine of a shipping department thoroughly, exempt from draft, wishes position. T 247 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERK, thoroughly experienced; wishes connection; capable correspondent. W 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (stenotypist,) 8 years' experience; salary $20. L. M. P., 104 2d Av.

WANTED—NOT A POSITION, BUT A JOB. "Frenchman, 37 years old, 15 years in America, 15 years' business experience in New mechanical training; best references. W 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 33, college graduate, 11 years' business experience, capable, reliable, ambitious, excellent references, desires connection with home with established house where hard work and ability will lead to position of importance; will prove capable assistant to executive, buyer, &c. W 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, able, age 32; 15 years' excellent banking and commercial experience; efficient and capable of assuming important responsibilities; hard worker; present executive of well-organized force of over 400 employes; present salary $3,000. S 365 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, possessing executive ability, initiative, and eight years' business experience of credits, correspondence, wants connection with future prospects; excellent references. N 317 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) possessing initiative and executive ability, desires connection with reliable concern; 6 years' general office and business experience. T 31 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, 10 years' experience selling, buying and shipping in wholesale dry goods house, desires position; best references. W 84 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) energetic, efficient, responsible, seeks opening where intelligent work will be appreciated. W 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, conscientious, desires connection with reliable house; experienced; references. N 316 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, with four years of selling and office experience, desires position. T 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced, high school graduate; references; energetic. N 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) bright, energetic, wants position with future; references. S 196 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) ambitious, wishes position in office. Steinmetz, 185 East 3d St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) live wire, competent; credentials. T. T., 45 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' waists; only those accustomed to first-class work need apply. 216 East 26th St.

AITKEN SON & CO. require experienced hands on ladies' fine neckwear. Apply 216 East 26th.

BILLING CLERK on typewriter and adding machine, in Brooklyn office; please state experience; wages $12. Address R. R., Box 4, Eagle Office, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER. TYPIST.—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND FURNISH HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS; SATISFACTORY SALARY TO SUITABLE PERSON. E 197 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER.—One experienced on voucher system of purchasing department. Sherr Bros., 546 Broadway.

CLERK.—Office, experience unnecessary. The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

CASHIER.
CASHIER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. MUST BE QUICK AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES. FOR A RETAIL HOUSE; REFERENCES REQUIRED AS TO HONESTY AND CHARACTER; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED. ADDRESS YARNS, K 160 TIMES.

CASHIERS; $9 start; tube system experience. Call Tuesday, Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

CLERICAL.
We have several desirable positions in our various office departments; we can also use a few typists; splendid opportunity for bright energetic young women to obtain a permanent position under pleasant working conditions, with good salary and every chance for advancement. National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

COLLECTORS.—Large publishing house has vacancies in their collection department for 3 bright, energetic, and conscientious women, between the ages of 25 and 30, who have had some previous experience, collecting on installment account; this is an excellent opportunity for wide awake women; salary and commission to start. Call between 1 and 2:30 P. M. only, 8 West 29th St., Room 901.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING. — Excellent opportunity for young man, recent high school graduate, not over 19, to learn the advertising business; must be quick and have initiative and ambition; if you seek a position where your growth is assured, if you are the right person in the right place, address, stating age, references, phone number, and salary expected. Z 223 Times Annex.

ATTENDANT or orderly for an institution; pay $24 a month. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 6 P. M. for a personal interview.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.

Wholesale coal concern offers exceptional opportunity to experienced man capable of reorganizing its present accounting system, installing modern methods, and conducting the department efficiently. Applicants must state age, salary expected, experience in detail, references, fraternal and religious affiliations. E 167 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Applications invited for office position by large industrial corporation; location Tennessee; transportation paid; state full particulars. Z 254 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; $15 to start. Call Tuesday, 4:30 P. M., 2 Rector St., Room 528.

BOYS who are seeking connection with a large organization, having unlimited opportunities for advancement, are offered chance to affiliate themselves with a big, progressive corporation, where ability will be recognized; starting salary $38 a month; must be well educated, at least 17 years old, and the kind who can take advantage of the opportunity when it comes; give full information about yourself as to education, experience, age, religion, &c. L 13 Times.

BOY wanted for export office, to make himself generally useful; start at $6 a week. Apply in person Tuesday morning to W. A. Hutcheson & Co., Inc., 78 Wall St.

BOY, bright, of neat appearance, aged 16-17, high school training, wanted by large corporation. R. N., P. O. Box 70, Station D.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CORRESPONDENT. — A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN HAS EXCELLENT OPENING FOR A WOMAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN WRITING TACTFUL, COURTEOUS LETTERS; THE POSITION IS PERMANENT; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND REFERENCES. Z 303 TIMES ANNEX.

ERRAND GIRL, bright; chance for advancement. Green Shop, 11 East 47th St.

GIRLS
AND
YOUNG WOMEN.
In preparing for increased Fall business we are adding a large number of girls to several of our clerical divisions.
We desire girls between 18 and 25 years of age, neat in appearance, good in penmanship, possessing fair or good education.
These positions are permanent; working conditions pleasant; salary good, and advancement open to all satisfactory workers.
Call at once.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

LADIES' MAID wanted, Oct. 15, competent, kind, reliable; Swiss, Swedish, Austrian, or German; must be experienced in sewing, pressing; only best of references accepted, giving name and address. Apply Box 582, Lenox, Mass.

MILLINER.—EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY AND LONG SEASON. MISS CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH ST.

MILLINERS AND COPYERS WANTED; ONLY FIRST-CLASS NEED APPLY. BREVAL, 24 EAST 57th St.

NURSE OR GOVERNESS WANTED, TO TAKE CHARGE OF 3-YEAR-OLD CHILD; APPLY BETWEEN 10-12 TUESDAY MORNING. A. FREYDBERG, 560 WEST 165TH

NURSE, attendant, or ward maid for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address S, Lord, Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS for a boy of 6; call Tuesday, 10 to 12. (3d floor apt., 172 West 79th St.)

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—GOOD PENMAN, ACCURATE FIGURER; HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING ESSENTIAL; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; STATE SALARY. H 354 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESLADIES; $7 and upward, according to sales. Call Tuesday, Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMEN.
CASHIERS.
WRAPPERS.
MARKERS, &c.
We need several bright, alert young women for the above positions.
Pleasant surroundings; liberal salaries, and rapid advancement for those showing ability and desire to learn.
NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St.

SALESWOMEN.—Competent in gown, suit, and waist department. Apply by letter, stating where previously employed, salary, &c. Only those having Fifth Avenue experience need apply. J. M. Gidding & Co., 5th Av. at 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, educated American girl wanted for permanent position; must be accurate at figures. Apply in detail, giving full particulars and salary expected, Z 309 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced. Write or call J. Schwarzwalder & Son, corner 12th and Jefferson Sts., Hoboken.

STENOGRAPHER, competent; state age, schooling, experience, and salary desired. H 349 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERKS.
We can use several young ladies in our merchandise departments as stock clerks, order pickers, packers, examiners, &c.; good salaries and advancement; pleasant working conditions in clean, modern building. National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, with office experience; must have knowledge of typewriting; open Sundays, closed Saturdays. Alsenstein & Woromock,

INTERBORO EXTENDS SYSTEM 16.48 MILES

President Shonts, in Report to Stockholders, Tells of the Year's Advancement.

ELEVATED WORK FINISHED

Progress Reported on Construction of New Subways and Elevated Road Extensions.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, in the annual report to the stockholders, for the year ended June 30, 1917, to be made public today, shows that in the course of the year 10.48 miles of new road have been put in operation by the system. This includes opening of the Queensboro, Astoria, Corona, White Plains Road, Jerome Avenue, and part of the Seventh Avenue lines. The total single track mileage on these new lines is 48.47.

Concerning the construction of the new subways the report says:

The Seventh Avenue line from a connection with the present subway at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street to West Broadway and Vesey Street, which was 80 per cent. completed last year, is now 94 per cent. completed. The two-track extension from Vesey Street to South Ferry, which was 77 per cent. completed last year, is now 94.5 per cent. completed. The Park Place line from West Broadway to a connection with the present subway at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, which was 32 per cent. completed last year, is now 87 per cent. completed.

The Eastern Parkway line, Brooklyn, from the terminus of the present subway at Atlantic Avenue to Nostrand Avenue, which was 40 per cent. completed last year, is now 70 per cent. completed. The Nostrand Avenue extension, which was 14 per cent. completed last year, is now 55 per cent. completed. The Eastern Parkway line from Nostrand Avenue to Buffalo Avenue, which was 17 per cent. completed last year, is now 58 per cent. completed. From Buffalo Avenue to New Lots Avenue, contract for which had not been let last year, is now 17 per cent. completed.

The Lexington Avenue line from a connection with the present subway at Park Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street to Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, which was 60 per cent. completed last year, is now 83 per cent. completed. The part of the connection from Forty-second to Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue is completed. The section from Forty-third Street to Fifty-third Street, on Lexington Avenue, which was 68 per cent. completed last year, is now 82 per cent. completed. The section from Fifty-third Street via Lexington Avenue, Mott and Girard Avenues to 157th Street is completed.

The connection between the old and new subways at Mott Avenue and 149th Street, which last year had not been placed under contract, is 15 per cent. completed. The Jerome Avenue extension from 157th Street to Woodlawn Road is completed. The Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue extension from Alexander Avenue and 138th Street to Bancroft Street is 95 per cent. completed. The remaining portion of this line from Bancroft Street is 4.3 per cent. completed. The White Plains Road extension, extending from a connection with the present subway at 177th Street and Boston Road to East 241st Street and White Plains Road, is practically completed.

Work on the elevated extensions of the subway is reported to have advanced as follows:

The West Farms subway connection, extending from the Third Avenue line at 143d Street through private right-of-way, Willis and Bergen Avenues and over the present subway to a connection with the Manhattan-Bronx Rapid Transit line at Westchester Avenue, and the Queensboro Bridge line, connecting the Second Avenue line at Fifty-ninth Street with the elevated lines in Queens at Queensboro Bridge Plaza, are practically completed. The Eighth Avenue and 162d Street connection, which connects the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines at 159th Street and Eighth Avenue with the Jerome Avenue line at River Avenue north of 162d Street, is about 80 per cent. completed. A portion of this line runs through a tunnel between Sedgwick Avenue and Jerome Avenue. The bending of this tunnel has been driven through, but the rock excavation is not yet completed.

The Webster Avenue line connecting the Third Avenue line north of Fordham Road, extending through Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road to White Plains Road, where it connects with the elevated structure on White Plains Road, is in course of construction. About 70 per cent. of the foundation work is completed and some of the steel has been delivered but has not yet been erected.

President Shonts states that the third-tracking of the elevated lines is practically completed, as well as the work of strengthening the elevated structures for carrying heavier equipment.

PLANS FOR LAFAYETTE DAY.

Mayor Mitchel to Welcome Guests at City Hall Exercises.

Exercises in celebration of the birthday of Lafayette and the victory of the Marne will begin in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon with M. Andre Tardieu, the French High Commissioner, as the chief guest. Representatives of all the allied nations will be present. Mayor Mitchel will deliver the address of welcome for the city, and Dr. Henry van Dyke and Dr. John H. Finley also will make short talks.

A reception committee will meet the guests of honor at the Bar Association an hour before the meeting in the City Hall. After the exercises a procession will be formed and the party will go as far as Fifty-ninth Street, where the line will be broken and the guests will be taken on a sightseeing trip to various parts of the city. Special committees have asked that Fifth Avenue be decorated for the day.

Exercises will also be held in many other cities. Among them will be Charleston, S. C., where Lafayette landed, and New Orleans, where he visited on his return to the United States. Addresses will be made in the Senate by Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John Sharp Williams.

ARREST 29 IN MURDER.

Wife of Victim One of Those Taken by Newark Police.

Twenty-nine persons are under arrest in Newark in connection with the murder of Domingo Gonzales of 98 Commerce Street, Newark. Gonzales's wife is one of those held. Gonzales kept a boarding house and occupied one of the rooms at the Commerce Street address. His wife told the police she was awakened by her husband's gasps yesterday morning, and turning up the light found his head had been almost severed from his body. As she watched he rolled over and fell from the bed. He was dead when the police arrived.

According to Mrs. Gonzales, she heard no one in the room. The police say Gonzales was killed by a razor, and they have two such weapons in their possession which they found in the house, but neither has blood stains on it. Bloody finger prints were found in the hall outside the couple's room, and the police are now endeavoring to determine whose fingers made the prints. Jennie Moore, 9 years old, sister of Mrs. Gonzales, slept on the floor at the foot of the bed where the murder was done, but she says she wasn't awakened until her sister screamed.

SEEK OCCUPATIONS FOR WAR CRIPPLES

Problem of Aiding Our Disabled Soldiers Is Discussed by Therapeutic Experts.

WORK TO BEGIN IN HOSPITALS

Dr. W. R. Dunton Wants Government to Take Immediate Steps to Meet the Situation.

The problem of finding occupations for American soldiers who will return from the war permanently crippled formed the chief topic of discussion at the first annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Occupational Therapy, held yesterday at the Russell Sage Foundation Building at 130 East Twenty-second Street. Dr. W. R. Dunton, attached to the staff of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Maryland, declared that immediate steps should be taken by the Government to meet a situation fraught with serious economic and social difficulties after the invalided soldiers begin to return from the front.

According to Dr. Dunton, the problem was one which concerned the community as much as the Government. It was highly important, he said, to plan a system of vocational education whereby crippled soldiers while in the convalescent hospitals might be taught to make themselves useful with occupations to which they could adapt themselves with proper instructions, despite their physical disabilities. Certain forms of arts craft, such as cabinet making, designing, and wicker work, were mentioned by Dr. Dunton as being suitable for the purpose. Work of this kind, he said, could be done by cripples, even if they were confined to a chair, and, of course, with much greater success after they were well enough to command freedom of movement.

"For instance," declared Dr. Dunton, "there certainly will be many men in the army who will have had some training as carpenters. Granted that a carpenter has both his legs taken off by a shell, there is no reason why he could not very easily be taught to do a kind of light carpentering with his hands which would have a real commercial value and yet require no undue exertion, if it's nothing more than building bird cages."

In discussing a plan for the organization of the educational facilities of the community to meet the needs of crippled soldiers, Dr. Dunton pointed out that it would first be necessary to canvass employers and ascertain how many would be willing to employ cripples on some kind of part time basis. Then, he said, it would be advisable to canvass the craft schools of the country for teachers who would be willing to go into the convalescent hospitals and devote their time and energy to the instruction of the crippled soldiers in the various kinds of crafts that might yield them a livelihood.

Dr. Dunton cited as a practical solution of the problem the experiment practiced in Canada, where fully equipped vocational schools were established in the convalescent hospitals, making it possible for the crippled soldier to get at least a rudimentary grasp of some vocation by the time he was able to leave the hospital. In view of the fact that many soldiers will be so badly disabled that they will not be able to move around, Dr. Dunton said that steps should be taken by the society to ascertain just what form of work could be done at home to change the crippled soldier from an "economic loss into an economic asset."

Miss Susan Johnson, in charge of the therapeutic work at Blackwell's Island, pointed out that the crippled soldiers could be used to preserve many kinds of beautiful handiwork, which were being sacrificed by economic pressure to machine-made goods. Miss Susan E. Tracy read a paper on "Comparative Methods of Hospital Training," and Dr. Herbert J. Hall discussed "Arts and Crafts in Medicine."

RED CROSS WARNS ANEW.

Deplores Misuse of Its Emblem for Commercial Purposes.

The American Red Cross issued a new warning yesterday against the misuse of the Red Cross emblem for commercial purposes. Despite the fact that under the statute the Red Cross emblem can be used only by authority, many novelty manufacturing houses and stores, it is asserted, without sanction have put on sale large quantities of Red Cross pins, postcards, and other devices. In its statement the Red Cross organization said:

"It is the feeling of Red Cross officials that the Red Cross emblem should be regarded as much as the flag is regarded. Under the law and the Geneva International Agreement, the emblem is set apart for the work of relief and mercy. It should not be used in any way to detract from that high office. Its use to stimulate the sale of magazines, songs, post cards, and other articles under the guise of patriotism, therefore, should not be regarded as proper."

Half a million illustrated knitting circulars were sent out yesterday from National Headquarters to the Red Cross chapters throughout the country. The circulars contain full information as to how to knit the eight standardized articles for soldiers—sleeveless sweaters, mufflers, helmets, socks, wristlets, wash cloths, bed socks, and bottle covers—authorized by the Woman's Bureau of the Red Cross.

ACTRESS'S AUTO KILLS BOY.

Six-Year-Old Lad Runs In Front of Miss Rambeau's Car.

An unidentified boy, who appeared to be about six years old, was knocked down by an automobile owned by Marjorie Rambeau at Central Park and Sixty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon. He suffered a fractured skull and died in the Roosevelt Hospital a few hours later. The Japanese chauffeur, Masaski Tankawa, who was driving the car, was not arrested.

Miss Rambeau, who is appearing in the "Eyes of Youth" at the Eltinge Theatre, and her mother, Mrs. Lillian Rambeau, were in the automobile when it struck the boy. They were driving along Central Park West slowly, when suddenly there was a thud against the car. Just how the boy got in front of the automobile, Miss Rambeau could not explain.

MUSTANG DESERTER CAUGHT

Back In Fort Funston After Wild Career Around Rockaway Park.

After roaming at will for hours among the Summer colonies at Belle Harbor, Neponsit, and Rockaway Park, a black mustang that had been shipped from the West to Fort Funston at Rockaway Park was captured yesterday afternoon, but not before he did considerable damage. The animal, according to the soldiers at Fort Funston, had been at large for two days. The sudden change from the quiet plains of the West to the noise at the fortification was too much for the spirited mustang, which escaped the guard and started on a rampage which resulted in orders from his superior officer to bring him back dead or alive.

The animal apparently found quiet quarters at Riis's Park at Rockaway Point until the holiday crowd disturbed him. Then the mustang started on a wild dash to Belle Harbor. Officials at Fort Funston were informed that the horse was at large, and ten soldiers, mounted and armed with lassoes, went after him. For hours he had the soldiers chasing from one end of the beach to the other.

The mustang bolted through the wire netting which surrounds three sides of the tennis court belonging to St. Francis de Sales Church. Continuing down the street, the animal cleared a four-foot board fence and landed on the boardwalk, scattering hundreds of women and children. The soldiers tried to force the mustang into the water, but he again jumped the fence and headed for Jamaica Bay. Separating Rockaway Park and Belle Harbor is a small inlet, and the mustang after swimming it was lassoed and taken back to the fort.

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LOST—Platinum and diamond crown pin, five points, pearl on each point; lost between Criterion Theatre and Delmonico's. Liberal reward if returned to Jane Cowl, box office Harris Theatre.

LOST—Aug. 31, at Central Park West, near 72d St., Pope bicycle, black and green, with lamp, name Friedlander on tires; reward for return. Address N 322 Times Downtown.

REWARD.—Brown paper package containing monogrammed stationery, with monogram "J. E. C." lost at 42d St. and 7th Av., Monday, 4:30. J. E. Cholot, 120 West 58th.

LOST—Black purse, containing $50, in Miller's shoe store, in Hudson Terminal. Reward if returned to Catherine Byrne, Central Club for Nurses, 132 East 45th St.

LOST—Empire Express, Saturday, 10:30 P. M., small brown handbag containing shoes, officer's manual, &c.; liberal reward. 290 Madison Av.

LOST—Gold octagonal wrist watch, between 33d St. and Broadway and new Astor Hotel, about 43d; suitable reward. Mrs. A. M. Tracy, 511 East 60th St.

LOST—$25 reward; no questions asked, diamond, pearl scarfpin, trolley, Arverne to Hammels, Sunday. Hershfield, 624 B'way.

LOST.—Large yellow male cat, white spot on breast; five toes on front paws; reward. Barry, 58 West 90th.

LOST—Amethyst rosary, Sunday night; reward. 220 Broadway, Room 2102.

$100 REWARD for information leading to recovery of new Buick touring car; engine number 305,838; frame number 307,010; stolen from 77th St. and Broadway, Aug. 21, between 9:45 and 10 P. M.; no questions asked. 57th St. Garage, 150 East 57th.

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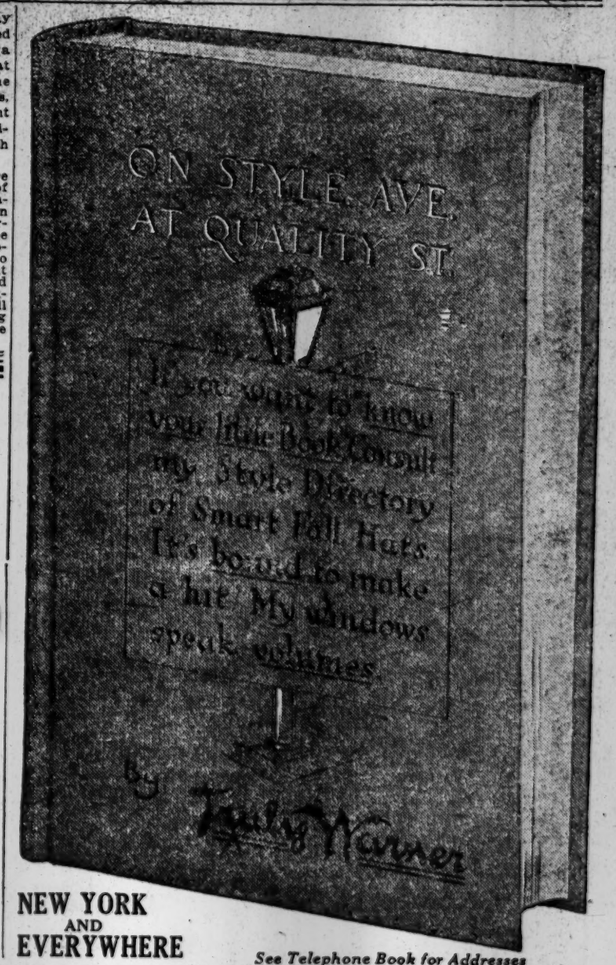

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